31568
11628
LIBRARY
JUL 12 1906
U.S. Bureau of Education.

THE AMERICAN
School Board Journal

July



July
1906
VOL. XXXIII. No. 1

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR

WM. GEO. BRUCE
PUBLISHER
MILWAUKEE — NEW YORK

SCHOOL SUPPLY NUMBER



We Manufacture and Sell

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

See Classified Directory for Partial List.

In these latter days of Trusts, Frenzied Finance and Unscrupulous Methods in business, we continue to manufacture **honest dependable goods** and sell them at **reasonable prices.**

Send us your lists for estimate; we believe we can save you money.

May we send you our new catalog? Ready July 15th, 1906.

ATLAS SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.

315 Wabash Ave. - CHICAGO, U. S. A.



A view in the Physical Laboratory in the High School at New Albany, Ind. Eight complete Crowell Cabinets of Apparatus. This Laboratory attracted much attention from those attending the N. E. A., at Louisville, in February. More than 240 Schools have adopted this system during the past year.

We carry a full line of apparatus for Physics, Biology and Chemistry.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Interstate Teachers' Agency,

502-503 Livingston Bldg., Rochester, New York

We make a specialty of supplying special supervisors and teachers of music, drawing, domestic science, manual training, also specialists for High Schools, Normal Schools and Colleges. We recommend Grammar School principals and superintendents. Well qualified teachers in all departments of school activity will be benefited by registering with us.

T. H. ARMSTRONG, Pres. **H. D. BARTLETT, Sec'y.**

WE recommend competent Teachers and Instructors to Public and Private Schools, Normal Schools and Colleges. Our membership includes College and Normal Graduates from nearly all States.

THE HATHAWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY,

BENNINGTON, VT.

AN AGENCY THAT RECOMMENDS

of vacancies and tells you about them and recommends you that is more. Ours is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AGENCY, C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE BYNUM SCHOOL BUREAU

A Southern and Southwestern Teachers' Agency.

Shreveport, Louisiana.

Territory, South and Southwest. Desires to nominate applicants to School Boards and register efficient teachers for positions. Let us send you circulars and write you a personal letter about our work. Vacancies are beginning to come in for next year. Don't put off.

W. A. BYNUM, Manager.

HAZARD TEACHERS' AGENCY

15th Year - Incorporated

Registry in Three Offices for One Fee.

Send for **Year Book**

Minneapolis, - Minn., 317 Kasota Building

Spokane, Wash., 316 Empire State Bldg.

& Gunnison, Col.

Do You Know

That the best way to secure a thoroughly competent superintendent, principal or teacher is to apply to the

Albany Teachers' Agency

If you do not know this send for circulars and learn what we can do for you.

We are prepared to make prompt nominations for all kinds of school and college work. We can increase your range of choice and also save you time and trouble. Our services cost you nothing and we shall be glad to hear from you when you have vacancies to fill.

HARLAN P. FRENCH,

Correspondence Solicited. **81 Chapel St., ALBANY, N. Y.**

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEACHERS' AGENCY

F. H. CLARK, MANAGER

POSITIONS FILLED in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and the Mountain West

WRITE FOR REGISTRATION BLANK **NOTIFY US OF VACANCIES**

ENROLLMENT FEE $1.00

For Information Address 1725 Stout St., DENVER, COLO.



SYRACUSE TEACHERS AGENCY

Without Charge, this Agency recommends College and Normal Graduates, Grade, and Special Teachers to Homes, Colleges and School Officials. It has Music and Art Departments. THE SYRACUSE TEACHERS' AGENCY has earned an enviable reputation because of its Fair Dealing and Reliability. OUR FAITHFUL SERVICE GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

NOAH LEONARD, Ph.D., Prop'r,

22 The Hier. Dept. B, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Recommends college and normal graduates, specialists, and other teachers to colleges, public and private schools.

Advises parents about schools. **WM. O. PRATT, Manager.**

THE ALBERT TEACHERS' AGENCY

C. J. ALBERT, Manager. **378 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Our Twenty-first Year Book contains valuable information, not only about this Agency but about schools in general. Sent free to any address.

THE JAMES F. McCULLOUGH TEACHERS' AGENCY

A SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BUREAU **RAILWAY EXCHANGE, CHICAGO**

Recommends candidates and uses its influence in securing appointments.

We are seeking thoroughly qualified teachers for desirable positions in all grades of school work from Kindergarten to University, including special teachers and supervisors. **Register now for the school year 1906-07.** School authorities in search of a superintendent, principal or teacher—**Try McCullough.**

The TEACHERS' EXCHANGE OF BOSTON

120 Boylston Street,

Recommends Teachers of all grades; Conducted primarily in the interest of School Employers.

FISHER TEACHERS' AGENCY

A. G. Fisher, Propr

LONG EXPERIENCE, PROMPT, RELIABLE. **120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON**

B. F. CLARK **CHICAGO, 17 E. VAN BUREN ST** **17TH YEAR**

THE CLARK TEACHERS' AGENCIES

NEW YORK, 156 FIFTH AVE. **BOISE, IDAHO**

SPECIALISTS with good general education wanted for department work in High, Preparatory and Normal Schools and Colleges in Pennsylvania and other States. Grade teachers with ability to teach some approved system of music and drawing secure positions paying $60 to $70 per month. For further information, address

THE TEACHERS' AGENCY, R. L. MYERS & CO.,

101 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 1543 Glenarm St., Denver, Colo. 12-16 Trinity Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

SCHERMERHORN TEACHERS' AGENCY, 3 E. 14 St., NEW YORK.

Oldest and best known in U. S. Est. 1855. **CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

ROME TEACHERS' AGENCY

W. X. CRIDER

ROME, NEW YORK.

We have a splendid list of Superintendents, Principals, Teachers and Supervisors of Music, Drawing, Penmanship and Physical Culture. Our recommendations are honest, and we know that you will be pleased with any teacher whom we recommend. Our services will cost you nothing. Please let us hear from you when you have vacancies to fill.

THE REED TEACHERS' AGENCY.

H. E. REED, MANAGER. (Formerly Superintendent of Schools, Little Falls, N. Y.)

939-951 UNIVERSITY BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A reliable agency. Over 90 per cent. of the teachers placed last year by this agency were placed by direct recommendation. Write to us for information.

MIDLAND TEACHERS AGENCY

Offices: Warrensburg, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Winnebago, Minn., Aberdeen, S. Dak., Valley City, N. Dak., Pendleton, Ore.

Largest agency west of the Mississippi river. Do you need competent teachers We can recommend for any position from Kindergarten to University. Confidential correspondence solicited.

COLORADO TEACHERS' AGENCY . . .

FRED DICK,

Ex-State Sup't., Manager

X1545 Glenarm St., Denver, Colo.

Teachers wanting positions in the West should register with us.

Teachers wanting to change for more desirable positions should keep their names on our list.

School Boards are invited to send for our list of available candidates before making their selections of teachers.

School Boards are invited to send to us for teachers at any time. We endeavor to serve the best interests of the schools.

Eastern Office 101 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Southern Office 12-16 Trinity Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

School Board Journal

This Journal was founded 1890 by WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE

VOL. XXXIII, No. 1 — MILWAUKEE — NEW YORK, JULY, 1906 — SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR



SOME MODERN SCHOOL BOARD DISCIPLES.

The evil which has crept into many Boards of Education throughout the United States yielding to corrupt influences and ignoring the welfare of the child.



RECENT DECISIONS.

The Political Code authorizes boards of education to dismiss teachers for certain causes. The charter of the city and county of San Francisco authorizes the board of education, "in addition to the powers conferred by the general laws," to dismiss teachers for the same causes. It further provides that charges against teachers must be formally made by the superintendent, and shall be finally passed upon by the board, after giving the accused teacher due hearing, and authorizes the board to investigate charges against any person in the employ of the school department, and to take testimony in such investigations. *Held,* that the board of education may investigate charges against a teacher, although not preferred by the superintendent, and may hear evidence and remove the teacher pursuant to such charges.—McKenzie v. Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal. (Appellate Court).

The Political Code provides that the holders of city certificates are eligible to teach in the cities in which such certificates are granted, and when elected shall be dismissed only for specified causes, etc. The holders of special city certificates are eligible to teach the special studies mentioned in their certificates in all the schools of the city in which the certificates were granted. *Held,* that the clause protecting holders of teachers' certificates from removal without cause applied only to holders of "general city certificates," and that a holder of a special city certificate, authorizing her to teach mechanical drawing only, was removable at the pleasure of the board.—Bradley v. Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal. (Appellate Court).

Where the plaintiff's testator, holding a state school teacher's certificate, was employed for an indefinite term by a school board to teach a particular public school in 1894, which he taught until he was prevented from doing so by the city superintendent of New York schools without any action on the part of the city board of education or any one having authority to discharge him, he was entitled to recover against such board for breach of contract.—Shaul v. Board of Education of City of New York, N. Y. (Supreme Court).

The holders of void bonds issued by a school district in violation of the state constitution, section 157, may obtain relief, under the doctrine that equity follows a fund, on showing that the proceeds of the bonds were used exclusively in procuring a lot, schoolhouse thereon, and school furniture.—Board of Trustees of Fordsville v. Postel, Kentucky.

Toledo, O. The Juvenile court has ruled that the compulsory school law applies to parochial school pupils as well as to those attending public schools. No particular attention has been paid to the children of the parochial schools in the past.

Lincoln, Neb. The supreme court has decided that state officers whose legal residence is elsewhere in the state may send their children to the public schools of Lincoln without the payment of tuition fees. Chief Justice Sedgwick, who wrote the opinion, held that state officers have this right during their term of office under the laws of 1881 as amended by the laws of 1899. If a family of the person or persons having the legal custody of children of school age, remove to and live in a school district other than the district of their legal residence, and such removal is not for the purpose of obtaining school privileges but is principally from other motives, such children are entitled to school privileges while so living in the district.

Pennsylvania. The supreme court of the state has for a third time upheld the constitutionality of the vaccination law under whose provisions children must be vaccinated before they can be admitted to school.

LEGAL.

Ohio. According to press reports, the operation of the Duvall law, under which no teacher in the state is to receive less than $320 per year, will be hampered during the coming year. The law provides that such counties as are unable to pay the minimum salary with the full tax rate, shall be given aid from the state treasury. The legislature, however, failed to make an appropriation for this purpose and no funds are present to meet the deficiency which may arise in the poorer counties. A five mill extra levy for school purposes was authorized at the last session of the legislature, and it is thought possible that this will enable most of the counties to pay the minimum wage. In addition to this, State School Commissioner Jones is quoted as stating that the law might be so construed as to require the poorest paid teacher to receive $40 a month, even if to do this the superintendents, principals and teachers are paid alike. If necessary, a horizontal pay roll would be resorted to, as it would be illegal to pay any teacher $1 more than the minimum if to do so would deprive another teacher of the minimum pay.

Iowa. State Superintendent Riggs has issued a letter to the county superintendents of his state denying the recent report sent out from Des Moines to the effect that because of a mistake in the newly enacted teachers' license law all examinations for the second and third grade certificates are the same as that for the first grade.

The law authorizes the issuance of first, second and third grade and special certificates, and in a case of scarcity of teachers, of provisional certificates.

Section 4 specifies the subjects required for first grade certificates, but it is left to the board of educational examiners to determine subjects to be required for other grades of certificates and will be examined in the same subjects as heretofore required for those certificates.

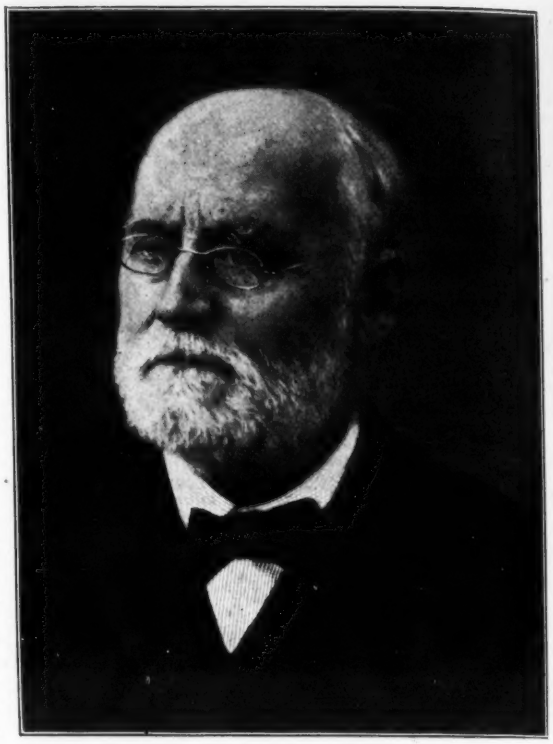
Sacramento, Cal. The attorney general has rendered an opinion that the state normal school board has no right to place any limitation or provisos on certificates issued for normal graduate diplomas.

When a state normal school board issues a diploma there must, on application, be issued the certificate based on such diploma, authorizing the holder named in it to teach in the common schools. No board can limit the use of the certificate. It was never intended by the legislature that any limitation should be placed upon the certificate. The pupil who has worthily completed the prescribed course of study is entitled to receive a diploma which entitles him or her to a certificate to teach.

If the normal trustees include a recommendation of limitation it infringes the power of the state and county boards of education. Any interpolation in a diploma to which a pupil is entitled would be held by the courts to be illegal.

Iowa. The new law for certifying teachers will go into effect October first. Until that day certificates will be issued under the old law, and will be valid for the term issued. The new law does not terminate or limit the life of any certificate in force.

Louisiana. A compulsory education bill is before the state legislature for enactment. It provides that all children between the ages of eight and twelve years shall attend school for a term of twelve consecutive weeks yearly. Teachers are required to report in writing to the parish school board all children in their district between the ages of eight and twelve who do not attend any school. Fines are provided for teachers who fail to report. In parishes having 10,000 or more children of educable age truant officers may be appointed at a salary of not more than $2 per day. These officers will have full police powers to perform their duties properly and are empowered to prosecute parents and guardians who fail to observe the law.



DR. W. T. HARRIS
Washington, D. C., who recently retired as United States Commissioner of Education.

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has decided to divide the city into five sections, and establish a high school in each. Although Philadelphia is the third largest city in the United States in point of population, it is the twenty-third in number of high school students.



Lady Principal: But, why should you cry! You have been reappointed for the next year with increased salary.

Teacher: Because, I am short on my vacation money and can't use the increase until next year.

Modern School Furniture



THE TRIUMPH OF MODERN SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

If the pedagogue is prompted to ask whether progress in education methods has kept pace with other lines of human activity and achievement, the school officer may well ask whether modern school house construction and equipment are the best that human ingenuity has been able to devise. He will ask whether the modern school room has shared adequately in the thought and attention which the world has given to science, art, literature, and kindred subjects.

It may prove an instructive undertaking to seek the answer, more particularly in that it may lead us to a better understanding of present day demands and achievements and to a higher appreciation of those who have brought about laudable results.

The modern school house is a magnificent creation. The heavy and clumsy exterior of the old school house has been transformed into wondrous piles of graceful architecture. The progressive school board of today appreciates the educative influence of beauty in design and color. It demands beauty in exterior design as well as utility in interior arrangement.

But equal stress is laid upon interior appointment and equipment. The heating and ventilating engineer finds the best application of his skill in school houses. The principles of correct ventilation and lighting are better understood. The temperature and even humidity of school rooms are placed under automatic control. The physical as well as the intellectual welfare of the pupils comes in for a large share of attention.

School supplies, too, have undergone almost a complete transformation. The crude map or chart of old, spiked to the walls, has given way to a series of maps and charts based upon approved educational methods, handsomely printed, conveniently cased, etc.

The school desk shares even more largely in the improvements which have been accomplished. The old, ill-shapen, defectively constructed desk has been replaced by a well-made piece of furniture, constructed upon hygienic principles, graceful in design, handsome in finish. The professional experience of the anatomist, together with the skill of the mechanic, have evolved the adjustable desk and seat—the highest achievement in school room seating, and a boon to odd-sized children. Thus, the modern school desk embodies the essential elements of a perfected article. While the manufacturer on the one hand deserves comment for his progressive spirit and enterprise, it was recognition extended by school boards that brought the superior school desk into use. The tendency manifested a few years ago in the direction of cheap goods has had its check. The better article is demanded.

While the prices for better goods, as manufactured and sold today, are somewhat higher, the increased value given in the way of quality may be said to be double. Thus, considering that the modern school desk of today—modern in all that the word implies, as to finish, form and durability — is somewhat advanced over former prices, it is, nevertheless, the cheapest in point of value given that has ever been produced. The school furniture industry has no doubt passed into more skilled hands in recent years.

But the triumph of the workshop is in reality the triumph of the school room. Education is the mainspring both in that it produces better things and creates simultaneously the demand for them. The paraphernalia of the school room should display the evidence of the best mechanical skill, embody the highest degree of utility. A handsome school desk, built of honest material, graceful in design, correctly shaped, handsomely finished, is not only a credit to the manufacturer, but also a tribute to the progressive spirit of the school authorities that recognize a meritorious article.

The progress which has been achieved in the mechanical arts is reflected in the modern school house and equipment. This is a source of gratification to school boards who know the benefits —physical, educational, and moral—which these great improvements confer upon the child for whose welfare the school house, together with all its appointments, is erected.

PURCHASE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.

School furniture receives more attention at the hand of school officials during the vacation months than at any other time during the year. New buildings are equipped and old buildings are replenished in time for the fall opening of schools. These preparations bring about many controversies in school boards over the relative merits of school furniture. The activity and rivalry of the manufacturers' representatives in trying to secure a sale for their goods add to the interest, and lead at times to bitter contests among school board members. While it must be assumed that the best of intentions actuate the contestants, it must also be admitted that this is not the case in all instances.

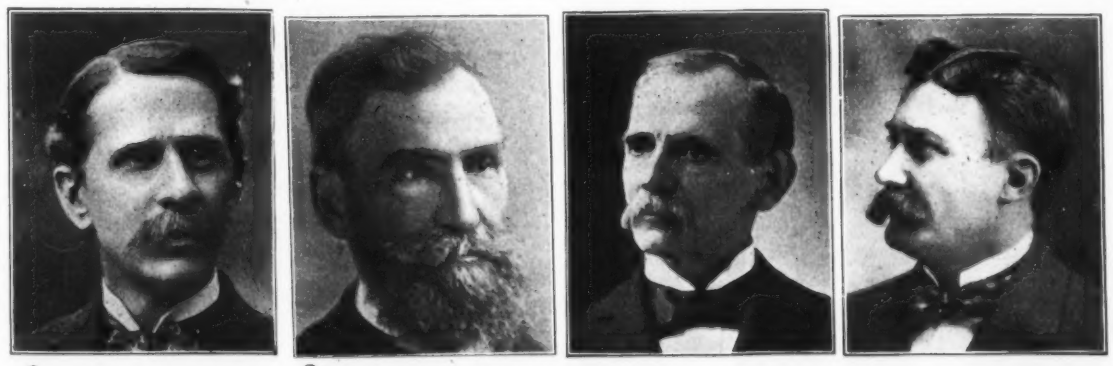
No doubt the best school desk at the most reasonable figures should be purchased, and no school board needs any instructions on that point. Yet individual members will allow themselves to be led into erroneous notions. They are actuated by peculiar ideas on economy. That which costs the least money is not always the cheapest, and that which is higher priced not always the dearest. A lot of broken school desks that have been used but a few years represent that much extravagance. In the school furniture line, like in many others, the "fakir" and fraud is plying his trade. Shoddy goods are palmed off on well meaning boards under a glaze and glare of cheap varnish. Unseasoned wood, inferior iron, weak joints and slender castings all bear the same varnish, but do not bear the ordinary usage of the schoolroom. We know of such desks and we are told they are bought occasionally.

The modern school desk placed upon the market by reputable manufacturers is well worth the price asked for it. We know of no instance during the past year where the price has exceeded a reasonable profit, but we do know of instances where the manufacturers have suffered material losses in trying to maintain a high standard in their wares and yet sell them at the prevailing prices. Competition is the life of trade, but oftentimes the death of the competitor.

A good school desk is worth a fixed price. Wood, iron, and such materials as go into that article, together with skilled labor and machinery required to produce it, cost money. If the manufacturer pays for this material, remunerates his labor adequately, he cannot afford to give away his goods. If he does, there is something wrong. Either he will leave sorrowing creditors or a number of disappointed school boards.

The best is the cheapest in the end. A piece of furniture that will stand the test of time in a school room is cheap at the prevailing prices. Durability, as well as grace and beauty in design, must be looked for, while the hygienic features are very essential, yet honesty in material and construction must not be overlooked.

Springfield, Ohio. The school board will take steps to increase and improve the night school facilities. Excellent results have been achieved from those in existence.



L. H. McKEE
N. J. School-Church Furn. Co., Trenton, N. J.

E. HANEY
Haney School Furn. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THOMAS KANE
Thomas Kane & Co., Racine, Wis.

LEO. A. PEIL
American Seating Co., Chicago, Ill.

Prominent School Furniture Manufacturers.

LEADERS IN KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.

To speak of the Kindergarten supply trade means to discuss in large part the business of the Milton Bradley Company of Springfield, Mass., and western branch house, the Thomas Charles Company at Chicago.

So largely are these two concerns interwoven with the growth and development of the trade which has become an essential to Kindergarten pursuit that it will be impossible to discuss one without mentioning the other.

Moreover, it may be said, and quite properly so, that the expansion of the Kindergarten idea is largely due to the progressive spirit manifested by the Milton Bradley Company. While it may be said that its advocacy of Kindergarten work was to some extent in the interests of its particular industry, it must also be added that they promoted at the same time a most laudable feature in the American system of popular education.

Mr. Bradley therefore not only laid the foundation for a great industry, but he also made a valuable contribution to the cause of popular education. The man who is performing the more active labors in the company, Mr. Wm. W. Tapley, is well fitted to continue the work so well begun.

The Chicago office of Thomas Charles Company is under the management of W. T. Dix, who has been engaged in the Kindergarten supply business for many years.

The agency force is a large one and includes some of the brightest salesmen in the country. We present portraits of some of them.



FACTORY OF THE MILTON BRADLEY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

AN-DU-SEPTIC CRAYONS.

A great step forward and one which should be given due publicity has been taken by the Binney & Smith Company of 81-83 Fulton Street, New York, in placing upon the market their "Au-du-septic" Dustless Blackboard Crayon. Sanitation in the school room is receiving recognition more and more at the hands of the authorities, who realize that upon the health of the children of today the future of our country depends. When the common crayons were used the lungs of the teachers and pupils were filled with the floating particles and serious injury inflicted. It is not, however, to be supposed that all so-called dustless crayons are harmless. The Au-du-septic Crayon is absolutely free from ingredients harmful in any way, and upon request samples and a copy of the certificate of analysis will be furnished by addressing the manufacturers, so that the claims made for this crayon can be verified by all interested in sanitary school rooms.

The Colored Au-du-septic is of the same high grade as the white and is not colored with anilines like most crayons on the market. It is far more like a pastel than a chalk, and is used extensively by lecturers as well as teachers for blackboard work.

The Binney & Smith Company are to be thanked, not alone for the advancement in quality of blackboard crayon, but for having supplied a long felt want—a crayon for color work in schools which would combine the possibilities of water color and oil. "Crayola," as this crayon is called, is manufactured under an improved process; the colors being permanent and brilliant, the quality the highest. "Crayola" is furnished in assortments covering all requirements of school work from the primary to the high art schools. Samples of this crayon also will be sent gratis. Education is rapidly developing along higher lines and we are pleased to note that manufacturers of school supplies are turning attention to improvement in their products.

DUSTLESS SWEEPING.

The value of coal oil in laying dust has long been recognized. It was first applied in a crude way for sweeping purposes by saturating a broom with it and later by pouring it on to the surface of a floor brush. What was needed was a continuous supply of oil, subject to regulation, according to the amount of dust on the floor.

In 1900 the Reservoir Dustless Brush was invented. This, too, was somewhat crude at first, having a reservoir hollowed out of the wooden back, but it involved the right principle and therefore came to stay. Improvements in construction were made at various times during the next three years until finally the steel reservoir back was adopted. This is practically indestructible, a very improved item for a brush which is constantly battered against the desk standards of class rooms. The ordinary wood back brush is practically "knocked out" long before it is worn out.

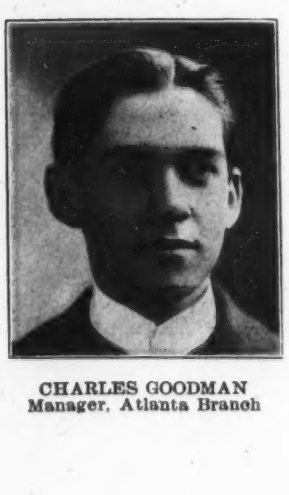
As a dust killer the reservoir brush has no equal and it renders unnecessary the use of oiled saw-dust or floor oil. In a test, made by the Health Department of Milwaukee, some time ago, it was found that it reduced the dust caused by sweeping 97 per cent. as compared with old methods. Similar tests have been made by Dr. P. B. Wright of the School of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the University of Texas, with similar results. In a bulletin on school buildings, issued by the University of Texas in June, 1905, the use of the Dustless Brush in all schools is strongly recommended.

The Dustless Brush *wipes up* the dust rather than *sweeps*. Its use is the next thing to a scrubbing and is accomplished with the rapidity of ordinary sweeping. Where it is used, the school room not only remains in a clean and sanitary condition, but scrubbing is entirely unnecessary. It undoubtedly furnishes the cheapest and easiest means yet devised for keeping a school room clean. Upwards of six thousand schools throughout the United States are now using it.

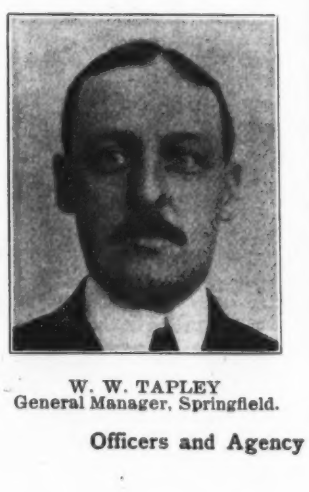
The Milwaukee Dustless Brush Company of Milwaukee, Wis., sends these brushes to all School Boards subject to approval.

Mr. C. F. Weber, the school supply man, had to cut his vacation short recently as a result of the San Francisco earthquake. Mr. Weber had intended to spend seven weeks abroad but was obliged to return to the United States upon learning of the destruction of his place of business in San Francisco. The business of the company is now conducted at Oakland, California, for the present, until the San Francisco office and warerooms can be rebuilt. Mr. Weber is at present in Chicago securing a fresh stock of goods to replace the ones destroyed.

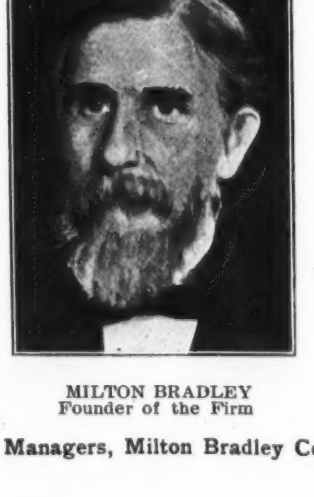
Mr. John C. Rockwell, for many years proprietor of the Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency, retired from agency work on June 1st.



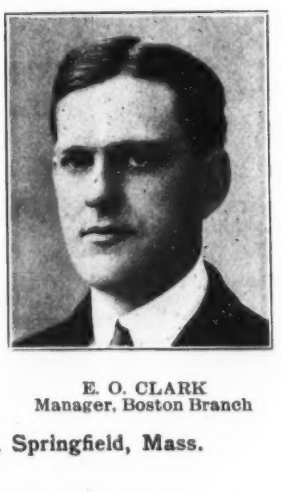
CHARLES GOODMAN
Manager, Atlanta Branch



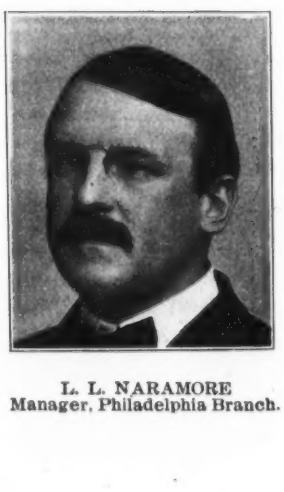
W. W. TAPLEY
General Manager, Springfield.



MILTON BRADLEY
Founder of the Firm



E. O. CLARK
Manager, Boston Branch



L. L. NARAMORE
Manager, Philadelphia Branch.

Officers and Agency Managers, Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.

Among Superintendents

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has fixed the salary of Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, recently elected superintendent of schools, at $7,500 per annum. This is an increase of $2,500 over the amount received by Dr. Brooks. A daily in commenting on the selection of Dr. Brumbaugh as head of the schools says:

"The new board of education has in its informal conference chosen the best superintend ent it could have selected, bar none, to reorganize the schools of this city.

"Dr. Brumbaugh comes to his new task with every professional equipment. He knows the school system of the state, city and rural. He has passed through a state normal school. He has shared in college work. He has for ten years conducted at the University of Pennsylvania the most stimulating and successful course in pedagogy known in our larger institutions. His experience in Porto Rico gave him the wider view and contact with the larger problems of school administration.

"But these are all but scaffolding and preparation, framework and filling. It is the man that counts, and in Dr. Brumbaugh's case the man is all there. He stands for the vision and has the capacity still rarer of making others see and know the 'light that never was on sea or land.' That higher register and achievement in pedagogy, which inspires as well as equips, which feels the uplift of the spirit of humanity and sees all the problems of teaching in the illumination of the larger wisdom is his and he has shown in his classes and before his audiences the capacity to make it the possession of others.

"As superintendent these qualities would accomplish little without method, administrative address and executive force. These Dr. Brumbaugh has shown in all the posts he has held."

Tacoma, Wash. In discussing the authority of teachers and parents, Supt. Warner recently said:

"Much friction would be avoided if parents and teachers would always remember that at home the child is under the jurisdiction of the parent, and no teacher should interfere; at school the child is under the teacher's care, and the parent must not interfere. On the way to and from school parents and teachers have concurrent jurisdiction, although the school never exercises this legal right unless it is necessary in order to protect itself. If a parent or a teacher is guilty of brutality, the courts will protect the child and punish such parent or teacher, and all the world will say amen."

Chicago, Ill. Superintendent E. G. Cooley has been re-elected for the ensuing year. Although opposed by the supporters of the Teachers' Federation, Mr. Cooley was elected by a majority vote of the board.

In the disparity between the number of young women and men who graduate from the Los Angeles normal school, President J. F. Millspaugh sees a danger to the public schools. Out of a class of 110 only two graduates are men. Mr. Millspaugh has no fault to find with the work of women teachers and explains the need of more men by saying: "To my mind a social question of first importance is before us. The child in the home, to be properly reared, requires the training of its father just as it does that of its mother. Children in school must be treated as children in the home, and while the women teachers can in a measure take the place of the mother, that which is tantamount in school to the father's guidance is entirely lacking when the child in its early years never attends a school taught by a man."

Dr. Millspaugh attributes this refusal of young men to enter the pedagogical profession to the meager salaries offered by the school districts in comparisons with the more alluring inducements held by callings requiring even less preparation. He says that a young man can leave high school and in almost any commercial pursuit within two years, the time necessary for the Normal course, command a salary greater than the Normal graduate can obtain even after several years of teaching. He believes that some remedy should be found for this condition and that provision should be made for more liberal pay in the country dis tricts.

W. McK. Vance has been elected superintendent at Delaware, O. He will be succeeded at Miamisburg by Superintendent W. T. Trump of Charleston.

Chicago, Ill. District Superintendent Alfred Kirk has resigned after serving in the schools for thirty-eight consecutive years. Mr. Kirk acted as district superintendent for fourteen years.

County superintendents of the state of Minnesota met at St. Cloud recently to perfect the organization of a state association of county superintendents. Although no special program had been prepared, various topics were discussed at the convention.

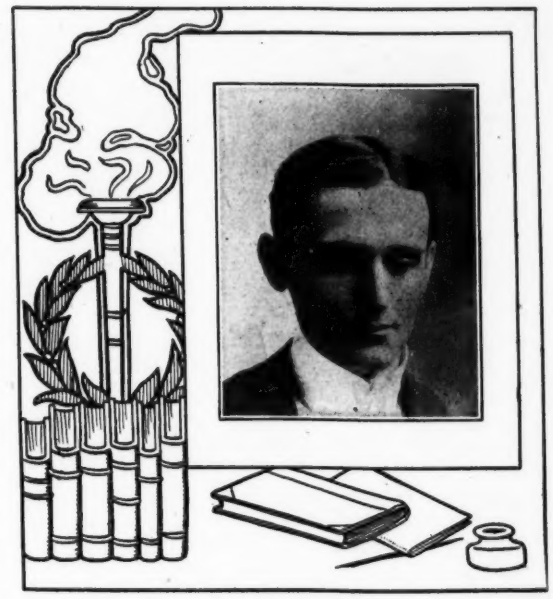
Supt. M. M. McIver of Eau Claire, Wis., has been elected to the superintendency at Oshkosh, Wis.

Earnest efforts are being made by the state department of education for Louisiana to raise the standard of teaching in the high schools of the state. A normal institute lasting four weeks has been arranged at Baton Rouge for high school principals and teachers. Urgent appeals have been sent out by Supt. Aswell to secure as large an attendance as possible.

Champaign, Ill. Fraternities in the high schools have been condemned by the board of education.

Supt. W. H. Elson of Cleveland, Ohio, does not favor the teaching of the simplified spelling forms as recommended by the "Revised Spelling Board" until they have been sanctioned by general use. "The province of the schools," said Mr. Elson recently, "must be to teach what is and not to make reforms, although recognizing perhaps that reforms are needed. Spelling reform must first come from outside the schools. When these abbreviated forms are in general use by newspapers, magazines and books, then the schools may teach them as existing forms, but there would be dangerous features in having the schools take the initial step in any such reform.

"In the first place, children are disposed to place the utmost confidence in what they learn at school. If it comes from their teacher it must be so, they think. Now, if they were to learn on the outside that there is a difference of opinion in the spelling of certain words and that their teacher's way does not correspond with the dictionary, or with the form accepted in common business usage, it would tend to shatter their implicit faith in all that they learn in the schoolroom."



CHARLES EVANS
Superintendent of Schools, Ardmore, I. T.

Buffalo, N. Y. Supt. F. W. Emerson has recommended that in the future no more school sites be purchased abutting on business streets or on streets with car tracks. Freedom from noise and danger to the children and saving in the cost of land are the advantages claimed.

Des Moines, Ia. State Supt. Riggs has begun a movement to ask the next state legislature to pass a minimum salary law. Mr. Riggs desires the minimum wage to be $40 per month for a school year of not less than eight months. School districts which are unable to raise a sufficient tax to pay this amount will be aided from the state treasury. There are counties in the state in which not one school pays $40 per month.

St. Paul, Minn. The school board pays a handsome tribute to Supt. J. A. Smith who retired voluntarily from the service with the close of the school year. He will hereafter reside at Springfield, Ill., where he has important commercial interests.

Albuquerque, New Mexico. Superintendent J. E. Clark has been re-elected at a salary of $2,000 per year. This is an increase of $200 in recognition of Mr. Clark's services.

Mr. John A. Robb, superintendent of schools at Lock Haven, Pa., has tendered his resignation to the board of education to take effect September 1st. Mr. Robb has been at the head of the Lock Haven school system for thirty-six years.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Superintendent D. H. Christensen has been reappointed and his salary increased to $4,000 per year.

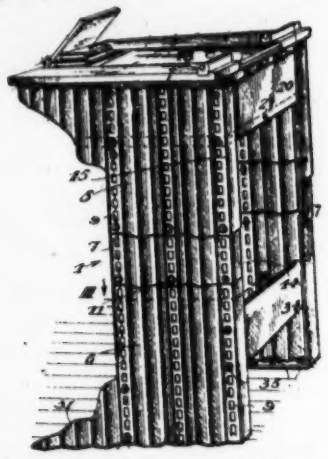
The superintendent of Watertown, N. Y., is having much difficulty to find teachers. A local paper in commenting on the subject says that the exactions of the examinations required bar out most of those who would teach, while a few years ago it was too easy to become a teacher, and closes with this paragraph:

From one extreme we have jumped to the other. The looseness of earlier days had to be supplanted by a more systematic method. But our zeal did not permit a sensible and gradual adjustment. The result is that the prize goes to those who can sit up longer nights, heads swathed in wet towels and stomachs ruined by heavy doses of green tea, while the poor victims more or less vainly endeavor to discover what Pestalozzi did and what new fads Nicholas Murray Butler advocates in his educational publication.

Richmond, Va. The state board of education has adopted a standard course of study for the high schools of the state.

School Apparatus

School Desk and Seat and Other Furniture. Albert L. Bancroft and George H. Bancroft, Los Angeles, Cal.

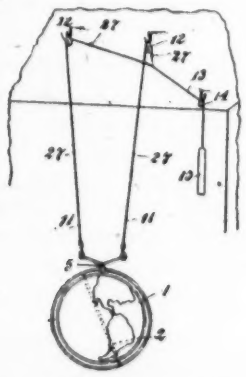


A desk comprising two standards at a distance apart, each formed from a plurality of overlapped, interlapping pieces of perforated, longitudinally-corrugated sheet metal, bolts for securing the overlapped pieces of metal together, a top secured to the tops of said standards, a foot-rest having its ends each provided with a plurality of perforations registering with the perforations of the standards, and bolts through said registering perforations for securing the foot-rest in position.

In school furniture, a desk having a top furnished with a channel and grooved cleats at the opposite sides of said channel, and a sliding member having a hinged leaf provided with a grooved cleat adapted to form a continuation of the first-mentioned cleats when the sliding member is in one position and to form a ledge for a book-rest when the sliding member is in another position.

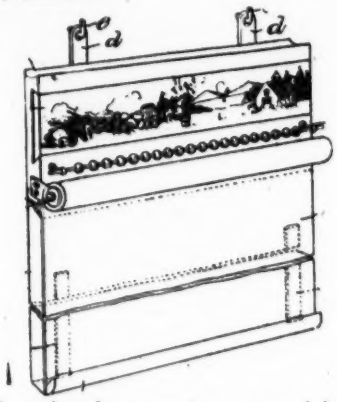
A desk having a channeled top and a sliding member to fit the channel thereof, one side of said sliding member being formed of a soft-wood portion and the other side formed of two leaves of hard-finished wood hinged to the soft-wood portion.

Globe-Supporting Device. John P. Litsey, Chicago, Ill.



The combination with a geographical globe provided with a meridian-ring, of means for revolubly mounting said globe in said ring, means for adjustably mounting said ring as to height and the inclination of said globe, comprising an axis adapted to be mounted in the ring and receive said globe, and said ring being provided at its outer edge with an annular flange on each face, a clamp comprising two jaws, adapted to bear upon the edges of said flanges, projections on the free ends of said jaws adapted to extend within said annular flanges and engage the inner faces of same, means for forcing said jaws toward each other; oppositely-disposed laterally-extending rigid supporting-arms on said clamp, cords attached to the free ends of said arms, supporting-pulleys, said cords being drawn over said pulleys and a balance-weight attached to the free ends of said cords, substantially as described.

Educational Appliance. Paul R. Bullard, Waltham, Mass.



An educational apparatus, comprising a base having a movably-connected upper and a lower portion, means for supporting a copy-sheet upon the upper portion, arms projecting from said upper-portion below the copy-sheet support, a spring-roller mounted upon the arms, and a flexible blackboard carried by the roller and being movable over the lower portion of the base.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Columbus, Ohio. The contract for 1,000 school desks has been awarded to the American Seating Company. The prices are as follows: Sizes 1 and 2, $2.70; 2 and 3, $2.60; 3 and 4, $2.50; 5 and 6, $2.40 each.

Oshkosh, Wis. The school board has deferred letting contracts for school desks because the bids were too high and presented evidence of collusion between certain manufacturers.

St. Louis, Mo. The contract for fifty manual training benches has been awarded to the Simmons Company. E. H. Sheldon & Company and Chandler & Barber also submitted bids.

New York City. The board of education has awarded the contract for furniture for addition to public school 109 to the American School Furniture Company.

Norfolk, Va. A Crowell Physical Laboratory cabinet has been added to the high school equipment. The school authorities speak in highest terms of its completeness and the high quality of its apparatus.

Albany, N. Y. A. B. Huested & Company have been awarded the contract for chemical apparatus and laboratory tables.

Johnson's Window Shade Adjusters have recently been installed in the high school at Minot, N. D., and in a new school building just erected at Davenport, Ia.

Mr. D. Walter Potts of East St. Louis, Ill., writes the following: "We have the Johnson Window Shade Adjusters in the Horace Mann School. They are perfectly satisfactory—finest in the land."

Harrisburg, Pa. The contract for 300 opera chairs has been awarded to the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company at $30.20 per dozen; for 370 combination desks to the American School Furniture Company at $3.25 each.

Mr. E. C. Bridgman, 86 Warren St., New York, wishes to engage men of ability to act as agents selling maps published by his house. See his advertisement on another page of this issue.

Akron, O. The board of education has awarded contracts for writing paper, drawing books, etc., etc., to the Indianapolis Paper Company, C. P. Leish Company, Indianapolis, J. L. Hammett Company, Boston, White & Wyckoff, Holyoke, Mass., Roberts & Meck, Harrisburg, Pa., for crayon to J. M. Yarnell, Coshocton, O.

The following prominent large cities in the East have recently adopted and ordered the Dixon Pencils to be used in their schools: Worcester, Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y.; Passaic, Paterson, Trenton and Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Scranton, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster and Altoona, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Staunton, Petersburg, Charlottesville and Richmond, Va. These are only a few of the most important cities; there are hundreds of other smaller cities that are too numerous to mention.

Mr. Art W. Cowdin, president of the Atlas School Supply Company, Chicago, recently returned from a four months' trip to the south. The Atlas School Supply Company has succeeded to the business of the Central School Supply House, with which concern Mr. Cowdin was connected. The vice-president of the Atlas School Supply Company is Mr. Fred E. Cardy; treasurer, Irving R. Rehm. The sales rooms and offices are located at 315-321 Wabash Ave.

The Wagoner disinfectant consists of a powder which is dissolved in water. Use a tablespoonful of powder to a gallon of water and sprinkle before or after sweeping. It destroys the germs on the floor and passes up into the air and thoroughly disinfects it. Where floors are oiled, sprinkle after sweeping. Use freely in all closets. It may be obtained from the Wagoner Disinfectant Co., Knightstown, Ind.

Columbus, O. The board of education has installed telephones in the public school buildings. To prevent unnecessary calls the telephone numbers will not be printed in the directory.

Fort Wayne, Ind. Contract for school desks awarded to the A. H. Andrews Company, at $3.35 per desk.

Westfield, N. Y. "Milwaukee Dustless" brushes have been purchased for the Union free school.

Chicago. Contract for opera chairs awarded to A. Flanagan Company at $1.60 each.

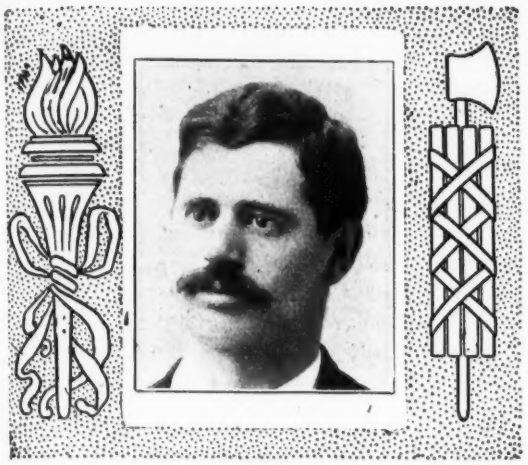
Baltimore, Md. The county school board awarded contract for stationery to the W. J. C. Dulaney Co.

Canton, O. The school board has awarded the contract for 422 desks and 72 rears for desks to the Haney School Furniture Company.

Tacoma, Wash. The school board has accepted the bid of the American Portable House Company, Seattle, to furnish all the needed portable houses during the year for $475 each.



G. E. PECKHAM H. T. LITTLE
Proprietors of the school supply firm of Peckham, Little & Co., New York City



MR. JAMES McCONNELL
Of the McConnell School Supply Co. of Philadelphia.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL SUPPLY HOUSE.

The firm of Chandler & Barber of Boston has won its spurs through honorable methods. It has supplied thousands of school systems with manual training apparatus and supplies and now enjoys a high standing for reliability, promptness and honesty.

The firm practically had its beginning in 1870 when Mr. Chandler entered the hardware business, but the present firm was not organized until 1887. This gentleman together with Mr. Barber, who had been a clerk in the firm in which Mr. Chandler had been interested, established the firm of Chandler & Barber in a small way.

It dealt largely in tools and builders' hardware and gradually began to supply the manual training schools, as they were established, with such tools as were best suited for their use.

As sloyd and manual training began to assume a fixed place in the schools of the country its trade in this direction began to expand until they gained a reputation for being specialists in this line. Their trade even extended to England, India, Africa and the Philippine Islands.

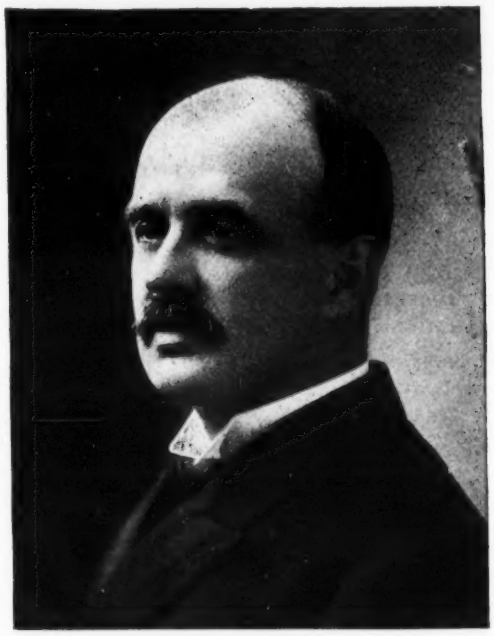
McCONNELL'S RISE.

A few years ago this journal published a sketch of James McConnell, the Philadelphia publisher and school supply man. It proved most interesting in that it told the phenomenal life's story of a poor and friendless immigrant boy, but also in that it illustrated the possibilities of a new country.

It is not within the scope of this article to repeat the story, but merely to refer to the fact that Mr. McConnell's beginning was a most inauspicious one and that the success he enjoys today is well earned and well merited.

Mr. McConnell not only manufactures most of his goods, but also will have in operation a lithograph printing plant used in the production of maps and charts. His plant, which is located at 4430 Market street, Philadelphia, covers a fair sized plot of ground with room for enlargement.

One of the specialties manufactured by him consists of writing tablets of all kinds. The illustration on this page shows a portion of this department. Here are manufactured pencil tablets, ink tablets, grammar tablets, students' note books, composition books, etc. The production also includes spelling tablets, books and blanks.



D. F. BARBER
Of the firm of Chandler & Barber, Boston, Mass.
Manufacturers of Manual Training School Supplies.

The growth and development of the McConnell School Supply House was built up however, mainly on maps for schoolroom use. There had existed a demand for popular priced maps, and Mr. McConnell set about to supply them. He had been in the school supply business in Chicago and understood the map business. Beyond this fact he was also familiar with the school needs of the country and was, therefore, well equipped to undertake the enterprise.

The lithographing department which Mr. McConnell has established will be a most important one in connection with his business. It is expected to be in full operation by the middle of this month.

Coffeyville, Kan. Contract for heating new high school building awarded to Louis & Kitchen, Kansas City, Mo.



MILES C HOLDEN. Secretary.
Holden Patent Book Cover Co. Springfield, Mass.

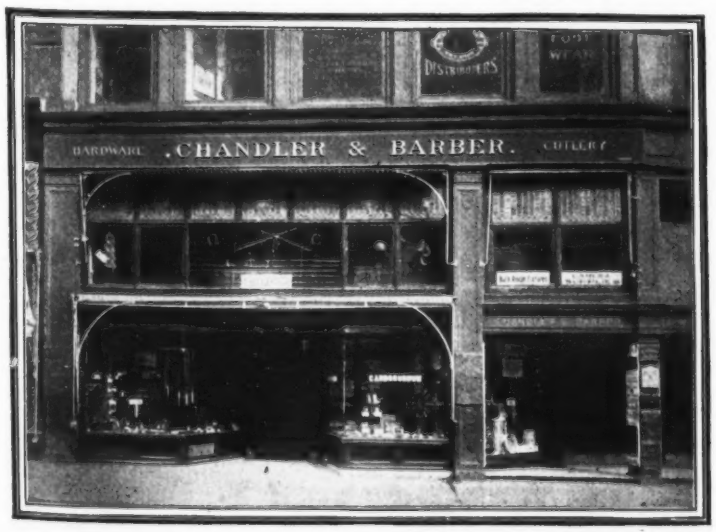
THE BOOK COVER SUCCESS.

The Holden Book Covers have not only taken the lead in their line, but the demand for them has increased so steadily that they are found in the schools of every nook and corner in the land.

Mr. W. G. Holden, who is the president of the Holden Patent Book Cover Company, Springfield, Mass., has always been an enthusiast on the utility and future of the book cover idea. His expectations have been more than realized.

For instance, only within recent months, testimonials have been received by the company on their book covers and self-binders from the following cities:

Massachusetts—Springfield, No. Adams, Somerville, Concord, Lowell, Fall River, Weston, New Bedford, Shelburne Falls, West Springfield, Stoneham, Adams.
Vermont—Johnson, Bellows Falls, Montpelier, Castleton, Randolph, Barre.
New Hampshire—Concord.
Rhode Island—Lincoln, Providence.
Maine—Saco, Farmington, Brunswick.
Connecticut—Bridgeport, Waterbury, Darien, New Britain, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford.
New York—Jamestown, Lockport, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Green Island, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Westfield.
Washington—Seattle.
Minnesota—Duluth, Staples, Northfield, Two Harbors.
Montana—Helena.
Nebraska—Plattsmouth, Randolph.
Iowa—Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Grinnell.
Illinois—Rock Island, Springfield, Decatur.
Wisconsin—Beloit, Neenah, Spring Valley.
Ohio—Xenia, Tiffin, Akron, Fostoria, Circleville, Bryan.
Michigan—Cheboygan, Owosso, Kalamazoo.
Indiana—East Chicago, New Albany.
Maryland—Bel Air.
Deleware—Wilmington.
Pennsylvania — Hazleton, Plymouth, Harrisburg, Reading, Steelton, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Ashbourne, Mt. Carmel, Columbia, Lancaster, Shamokin, Pottsville, West Chester, Catasauqua, Oil City, Erie, Altoona, Clearfield, Greenville, Duquesne, Warren, Chambersburg, Sharon, Beaver Falls, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny, Scottdale, Media, Ambler.
New Jersey—Elizabeth, Paterson, Bridgeton, Cranford, Montclair, Englewood, Passaic, Orange, Plainfield, Bloomfield, Vineland, Moorestown, Woodbridge, Phillipsburg.



SALESROOMS AND OFFICES OF CHANDLER & BARBER, BOSTON, MASS.
Manual Training School Supplies.



TABLET MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT
McConnell School Supply House, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN
School Board Journal
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
DEVOTED TO
School Boards, School Officials and Teachers

WM. GEO. BRUCE - Editor and Publisher

MILWAUKEE OFFICE - - Montgomery Building
Entered as second class mail matter in the Postoffice at Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW YORK OFFICE - - - 27 East 21st Street
W. J. LAKE, REPRESENTATIVE

CHICAGO OFFICE - - - 56 La Salle Street
H. B. BOARDMAN, REPRESENTATIVE

ISSUED MONTHLY - SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 A YEAR

VACATION SCHOOL BOARD DUTIES.

The closing of the schools during the summer months is by no means an indication that the board of education has temporarily gone out of business. In fact some things cannot be done so well at any other time during the year than they can be done during the summer months. The months of July and August should be considered the most important months in the year in the way of attention to the practical affairs of school management.

At the fall opening of schools there should be no delays or interruptions in proceeding with the ordinary course of school work. Books, school desks, school supplies, repairs, etc., should be provided during the summer months.

One of the chief complaints arises from the fact that the school board has also taken a vacation during the summer months.. The September opening of the schools reveals the many things that have been left undone.

Repairs and renovations are best undertaken during a season of the year when the schools are empty and the weather is most likely to be favorable.

Text book changes should be made during the vacation months rather than during the middle of a school term.

A change in the school seating can be made with greater expediency during the month of August than in the month of October.

A heating and ventilating apparatus can better be remodeled or repaired in the month of July than it can in the month of January.

Every progressive school official should inquire closely into the needs of the schoolhouses. Principals and janitors should report all needed repairs. The school board member should visit the schools and examine the equipment for himself.

Personal inspection will determine more readily the deficiencies than any other method can.

SELECT BEST SCHOOL SITES.

With the power of the city to take such land as is needed for a school site, it does not appear that the duties of the committee of the city council appointed for the consideration of sites should be confined to such lots of land as may be offered to them and such prices as may be named by the owners. The city council should determine upon the most desirable site for the building, with a view to the welfare of the school and of the city at large, after which negotiations can be conducted with the owners of the property, or the settlement of the price to be paid can be referred to the courts in condemnation proceedings.—Haverhill, Mass., Gazette.

This paragraph presents a suggestion that is applicable to every school system in the land. A school site should be central as to the present school population or what will be the center in the near future. Aspect, scenery, sunlight, sanitation and environment should be considered.

Some schools are located where nobody would care to live. That is the result of allowing undesirable land to be urged upon cities for school purposes. It is wrong; it is an injustice to the rising generation and to posterity. A school board or city council should assert the right of eminent domain in the selection of school sites as well as in the selection of sites for city hall, library or other public buildings.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The demand for school furniture during the present year has so far been a reasonably good one. If a comparison were made on the essential features of the year's trade with those of former years, it might be stated that the sales were freer from acrimonious contention. The old time school desk fights which were oftentimes attended with scandal to a community and with serious losses to the manufacturers, have not been heard of thus far this year. This may be due either to the regulation of the industry or the fact that a discriminating judgment actuates school boards. No doubt the fact that a better understanding between agents and manufacturers has been brought about accounts more largely for the elimination of former abuses. Whatever this may mean to rival manufacturers themselves, a peaceful and business-like attitude towards the school authorities must be accepted as satisfactory.

The current prices are reasonable. No one, no matter how economically he may be inclined, can complain. Labor and material have declined but little over the figures of one year ago, but they were at a high water mark. Shipping rates on raw material and the finished product are the same.

If another feature of the year's trade may be mentioned it is the fact that a better class of school furniture has been in demand. Shoddy goods have been in disfavor. School boards have sought the better grades of desks and have been ready to pay the price.

This may be accounted for in several ways. Cheap school furniture has always been expensive. It has always demonstrated itself to the school official who has been long enough connected with a school system to note the service given by cheap furniture bought some years ago.

Another reason may be assigned to the movement in the direction of schoolroom decoration. The fact that more attention is being paid to the appearance of the ceiling and walls and the general classroom paraphernalia, accounts in a measure for the improved desks.

With the desire for grace and design in school furniture has come the appreciation for durability in construction as well as the embodiment of hygienic principles in shape and form. Minor advantages may have been overlooked, but the essentials have, no doubt, been emphasized in the greater number of purchases that have been made. This may be regarded as a tribute to the progressive spirit which is animating school boards. That manufacturers have exerted themselves in this direction must also be admitted. Too often a particular desk was selected because it possessed some minor but attractive feature. This the manufacturer calls a selling point. An agent is always willing to avail himself of even the smallest advantage.

The initiative for better goods must after all be credited to the manufacturer. He applied brains and skill in producing a desk that should stand out as an article of beauty as well as utility. The pride of an industry as well as the desire for competitive advantage no doubt prompts progress in manufacturing lines.

The tendency this year has been to recognize the real essentials in a school desk which is creditable to both the buyer and the seller, and to the great advantage of the schools.

ORDERING SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The time of the year is at hand when school authorities must replenish the stock of school supplies.

The methods employed in ascertaining the needs of a school system vary in accordance with the rules and regulations in vogue, as well as with the size and importance of the city, town or village.

Where fixed rules prevail they provide for timely action. Every teacher reports to the principal on the needs of the class room; every principal reports to the secretary or superintendent who in turn report to Committee on Supplies, if such a body is in existence.

An inventory of the material on hand should be made once a year and filed with the school board office.

In ordering supplies from those engaged in the business of furnishing the things required in and about a school building, care should be taken that only reliable firms are dealt with. Many of the ordinary supplies are purchased from local dealers, but the more specific school supplies orders must be sent to special firms located in the larger centers.

The reliable firms in reputable educational journals usually advertise and do their business in an open manner. There are those who make a "gum-shoe" campaign, who solicit an order, and are never heard of again. Beware of them!

SCHOOL BOARD CONTRACTS.

Nearly every well regulated school board makes its contracts for school supplies, school books, school buildings, etc., secure by exacting a bond from the manufacturer, publisher or contractor for the faithful performance of all agreements. This is not only business-like, but necessary. The person or persons desiring school board patronage are usually willing to enter into this one-sided obligation for the fulfillment of agreements.

This obligation which school boards exact from those with whom they deal imposes, however, a corresponding obligation on the part of the board, although never fastened by a bond or other security. The fact that this is so has led to the temptation on the part of numerous boards to ignore contracts, or to comply only in a haphazard manner with their conditions. The school board that expects



Colleg



Arthur T.
Ya



College Presidents advocating trusts and trust methods.



An incident of Supt. Brumbaugh's career while in Porto Rico.



The real commencement as exemplified in the month of July.

contractors to comply with all the conditions of an agreement must, in turn, expect to meet every obligation on its own part.

Frequently complaints are heard against school boards for failure to carry out agreements. These arise more particularly when boards contract with certain firms for a given quantity of school supplies and then purchase them from other firms; or when certain text books are definitely adopted and others are bought or permitted to be bought in their place. The school laws of nearly all states are so formulated as to protect school boards, leaving almost wholly out of the question the rights of, and the redress for, those dealing with school bodies. This may be all proper within the scope of school laws, but the moral obligation, as far as the boards are concerned, remains just the same.

Out attention has been called to the numerous instances where school boards have been guilty of broken pledges and contracts. Among them are several large city boards, where all obligations have been grossly violated or ignored, and simply because it was evident that the dealer, manufacturer or publisher could not afford to assert his rights through legal channels.

In pointing out these facts, it is not our purpose to protect those who are obliged to deal with school boards, but rather to call attention to the fact that the dignity of a school system demands fair play and compliance with all promises, implied or legal.

The school board of every community should be exemplary in its business methods, more especially since its deliberations as a public body touch upon the character-formation of a rising generation, as well as upon its educational interests and destinies.

THE IDEAL SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER.

He should be a man of keen intelligence, sound judgment and have an extraordinary affection for his work. Moreover, he must be a practical man, of hard common sense, beyond suspicion of corruption, uniformly avoiding selfish personal or political intrigue and must at all times support and further progressive policies. With these qualifications he ought to remain a permanent member upon his board until age with its weaknesses overtakes him and he becomes mentally and physically incapacitated.

ADJUSTABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE.

When adjustable school desks were first placed upon the market it was difficult to say whether there would ever be a real demand for them. Time has demonstrated that in the light of modern ideas on school equipment that they have become a fixed factor. The earlier adjustables were clumsy in appearance and difficult in adjustment. The modern adjustable is graceful in form, readily adjusted and simple and durable in construction. Yet the desk itself has not in itself wrought the change in sentiment, which has been made in recent years. The same energy which has worked out improvements in other departments of human activity has directed its attention to schoolroom conditions. When scientific minds studied the problem of school room hygiene, it was found that heating, ventilation, temperature regulation, disinfectants, etc., were not all that came in for attention. It was found that a desk and seat built upon hygienic principles formed one of the important features of a modern school room. And gradually, as the student of school room hygiene advanced, the manufacturer more than met these demands.

The modern adjustable school desk is no longer a problem. Its utility is well established.

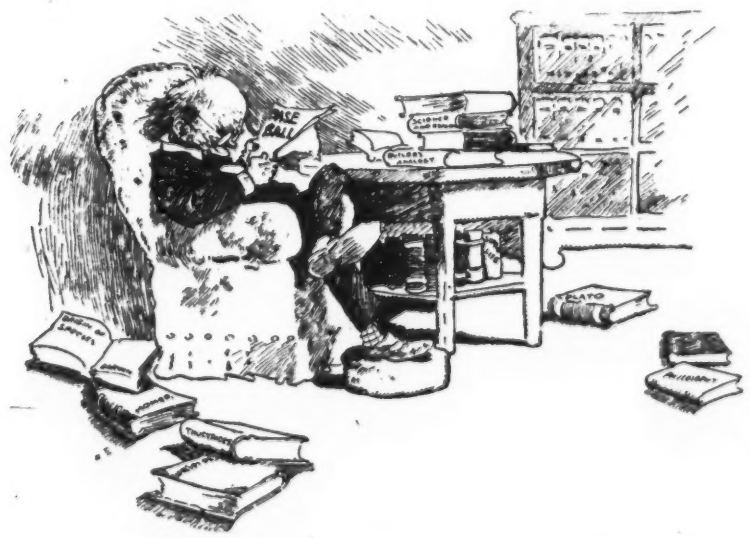
In the east progressive school boards have given the subject careful study. Expert knowledge has been utilized with the result that class rooms are in part, at least, if not wholly, equipped with adjustable furniture. In the west the subject has not as yet received the attention to which it is entitled.

It is now an established fact that spinal curvature and other physical disorders are due to faulty seating. Every class-room should be equipped with some adjustable desks in order to meet the wants of the largest and smallest pupils and ensure correct seating.

Newark, N. J. Superintendent Poland has made a rule that during school hours no child can go on a field excursion, or a trip of any distance away from the school building without the written consent of the parents. This is because, if any accident happens, the parent is apt to hold the teacher responsible. He argues that parents send their children to school to a certain building, and if the school management sees fit to take the children elsewhere the father or mother should approve.



Arthur T. Hadley, President Yale College.



The most important study for the month of July.



The new lesson in History and Geography.

THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Columbia School Supply Co., organized in 1895, for the purpose of manufacturing, importing and selling scientific apparatus and school supplies, devoted its first eight years to perfecting and marketing the now well known Crowell laboratories for physics, which have gone into more than 30,000 high schools, seminaries, academies, and colleges in the United States and foreign lands.

These laboratories were conceived and developed in the early nineties by Professor M. E. Crowell during his connection with the physics work in the High School at Indianapolis. The ingenuity of the laboratories, the excellence of the apparatus and the well nigh unlimited usefulness of it from the practical pedagogical standpoint, has appealed to school authorities and to teachers, and the low cost has put within the reach of even small schools a laboratory complete in every detail, a thing absolutely unheard of a decade ago.



A CROWELL CABINET.

During the past year the whole outfit has been thoroughly revised and every worthy suggestion of the past decade of experience, both in the class-room and in the factory, has been made use of, so that the Crowell laboratories now stand thoroughly up to date in every particular. They are made in various sizes and various equipments and range in price from $135 to $400.

In 1900 the company was reorganized with R. W. Moore as president, W. A. Moore as vice-president and superintendent, and J. C. Moore as secretary and treasurer. At that time these gentlemen secured a controlling interest in the undertaking and have since purchased the entire stock.

Immediately after this reorganization, a considerable tract of ground was purchased and three buildings erected. These with a large amount of machinery, much of it specially constructed for making the various pieces of apparatus, including complete plants for wood and metal work of all kinds, for molding, plating and finishing, make this factory the largest in America devoted exclusively to making apparatus for schools.



W. A. MOORE
Vice-President and Superintendent.

J. C. MOORE
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. W. MOORE
President.

Officers of the Columbia School Supply Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Three years ago the company entered on the manufacture of a general line of separate pieces of apparatus for physics, chemistry and biology, and this department has grown already to be a very important part of the business. This line was given an immediate and important place in the undertaking, by the purchase of the Laboratory Equipment Co. of Chicago, formerly owned by Mr. Alfred L. Robins, well known in the apparatus business for twenty-five years.

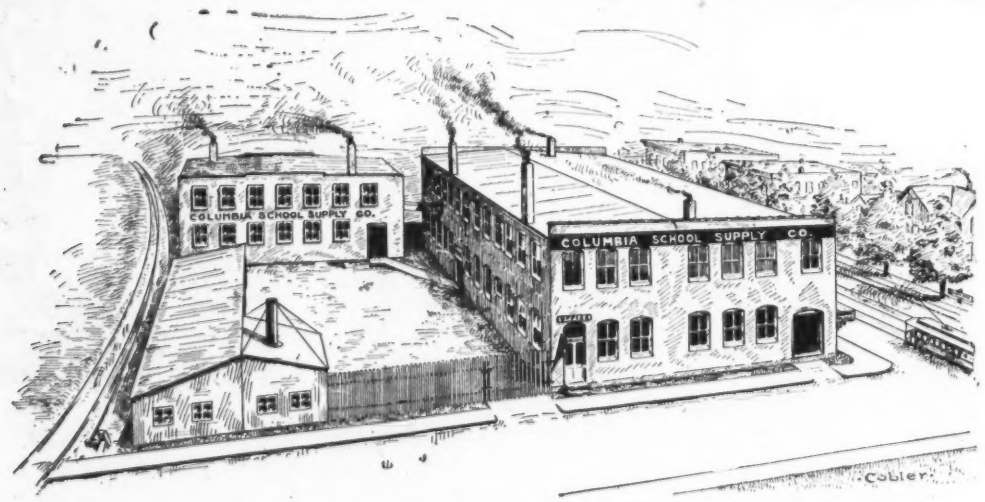


STATIC MACHINE
Manufactured by the Columbia School Supply Co.

Importations direct from the best houses of Europe have assumed very important proportions, due quite largely to personal relations established by the officers themselves on personal visits to the best original sources in the world.

Another new line is just being inaugurated at the present time, i. e., a department for general school supplies of all sorts and kinds. With this move is put into use a general plan, and applicable to all their business, which is quite new to the school supply business. The main features of this plan are, publication of absolutely net prices, no charge for boxes or packing, guarantee of safe delivery, and the return of any goods that for any reason whatsoever may not be desired.

The aim of the company is, to be an original source of supply for scientific or general school equipment of all kinds, to conduct the business on a perfectly just and candid basis, with net prices published openly for one and all, to supply good goods that must be satisfactory to the purchaser before a sale is regarded as completed.



PLANT OF THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SCHOOL TELEPHONES.

Telephones for school use have passed the experimental stage. They are considered now by every school board where the school building has more than ten rooms as an actual necessity. Whereas at first it was looked upon by those in charge of school board construction as a luxury, they now realize that it not only saves time on the part of the teachers, but also in the case of scholars. Where the latter's attention was being constantly diverted from studies by the entrance of janitors and children bearing notes, now all communications are carried on over the telephone system, which results in a quiet school room. Teacher can talk to the principal or other part of the building without even the scholars in her own room hearing the conversation.

Telephone systems are very flexible in the matter of cost, as they can be installed in a small school very inexpensively, whereas for high schools and colleges they can be arranged on a regular telephone switchboard plan, the principal's assistant taking charge of the manipulation of the board, which, now that the mechanism has been materially reduced, requires practically no demand upon her time.

The Electric Goods Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass., whose advertisement appears on another page, has probably furnished more telephone equipments for schools than any other manufacturer. They have a special telephone pamphlet which illustrates and carefully describes six different styles of telephone systems, arranged from the least expensive to the more costly switchboard systems. They will be pleased to furnish copies and also draw specifications for school buildings if they are supplied with a blue print of the floor plan. They also supply a general estimate of the probable cost.

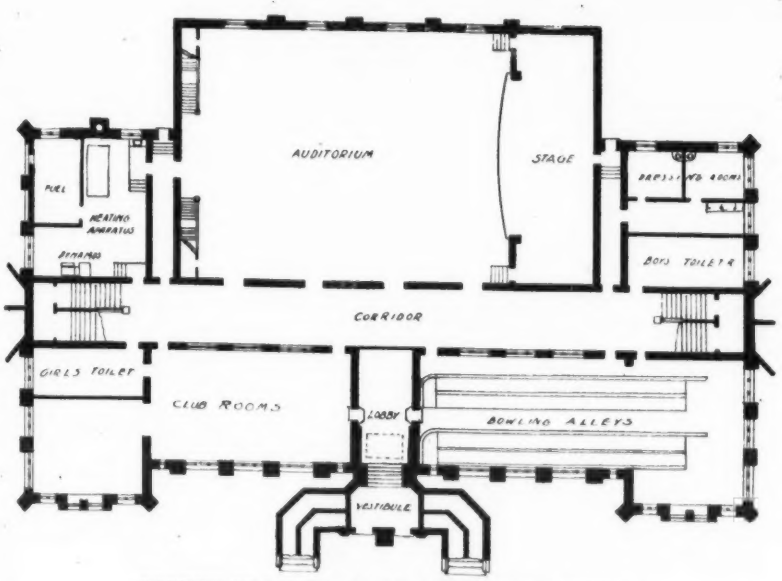
The St. Michael's School.

The new St. Michael's School, presented on this page, is being erected according to the plans of architect Emile M. Uhlrich of Cleveland, and will cost approximately $110,000.00. The material of construction is Amherst sand stone, copper metal work, and red terra cotta tile for the roof. Re-inforced concrete construction has been used for all the floors and stairways, making the structure entirely fireproof. The corridors, vestibules and stairs will be covered with marble terrazzo.

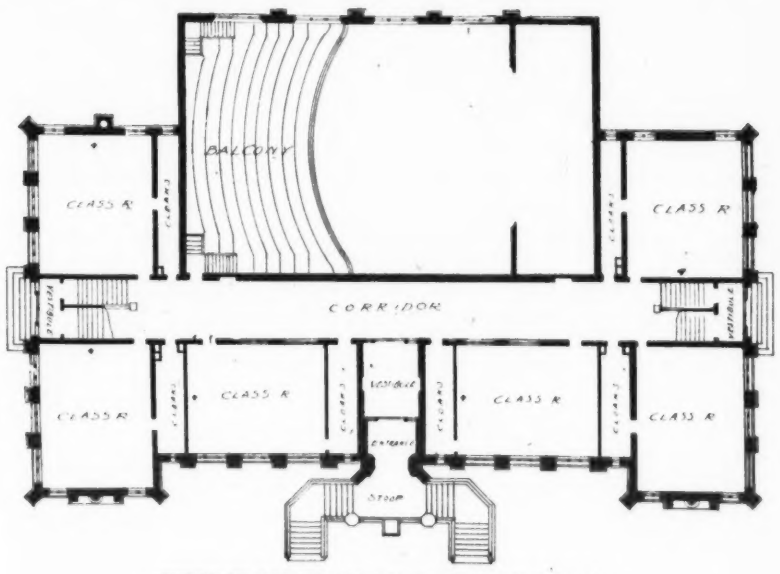
There will be eighteen class-rooms, each 27 x 34 feet in size, with a cloak room to isolate each class from all the rest. The ground floor will contain club-rooms, toilets, boiler room and the main floor of the auditorium. The balcony of the latter is on a level with the first floor. On the upper floors are class-rooms and several rooms for special purposes.



THE NEW ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, O.



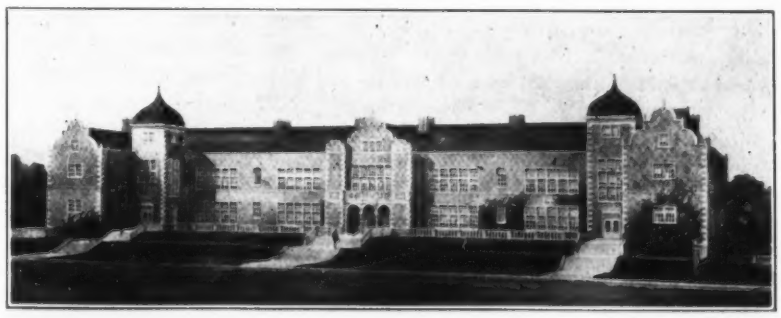
GROUND FLOOR PLAN, ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.



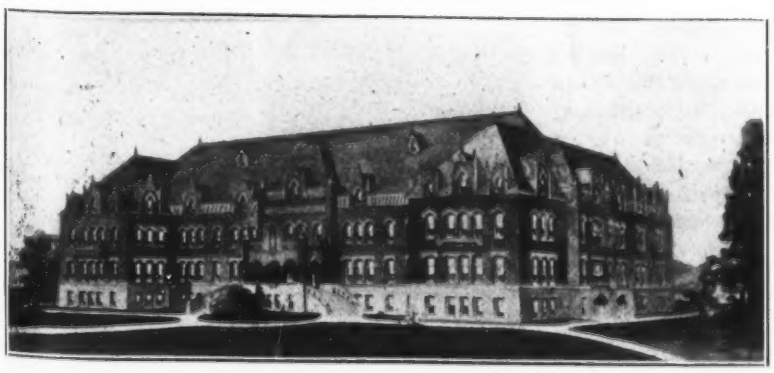
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.



DESIGN FOR NORMAL SCHOOL, MARYVILLE, MO.
A. A. Searcy, Architect.



NEW SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
22 Rooms and Kindergarten. Cost, with land, $182,000. W. B. Ittner, Architect



DESIGN FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.
James Stephen, Architect, Seattle, Wash.



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR HIGH SCHOOL, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
R. A. Herold, Architect.

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL SUPPLY PRODUCTION.

The history of the school supply industry in this country is an unwritten document. The interesting phases that have been recorded, from time to time, remain unhidden in fragmentary form in the periodical literature of the past and present. The great efforts of the men identified with the industry, the gradual development from the wooden blackboard of olden days to the marvelous artificial blackboard of today, from the crude wall map to the splendid utilitarian globes, from the soiled sponge to the noiseless blackboard eraser, etc., etc., have not been fully told.

But more than that, the methods of manufacture have experienced a wonderful development. Ingenious machinery has taken the place of the crude work bench, skilled mechanics have succeeded the tinker and the jack of all trades. The most modern appliances are now employed in the manufacture of school supplies.

The wonderful progress made in this direction is well illustrated in the factory erected by the Weber Costello Company. The old plant was destroyed by fire in June, 1904. In the fall, in less time than is usually devoted to the planning of such a structure, the company had a strictly modern factory building under roof. Nor was it an ill considered structure. The selection of the site, the construction of the buildings, their interior arrangement, their equipment—received the most thoughtful consideration. All were designed to meet in the largest measure the purposes of the business.

Chicago Heights, a bustling manufacturing town twenty-seven miles south of the city of Chicago, was chosen for the location of the factory site. A strip of land in the immediate vicinity of railroad tracks was selected. The Chicago & Eastern railway, the Michigan Central railway, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railway, and the Chicago Terminal Transfer railway traverse the town and are conveniently accessible by spur tracks which lead to the new plant.

The buildings are of substantial brick structure, four stories high with fireproof walls, affording abundant light and ventilation to all floors. The elevators which connect the several floors and which are employed in the transportation of raw material as well as the finished product, are entirely enclosed by brick walls. Automatic fireproof doors connect the several departments. In case of fire in any one of the rooms all doors close automatically, thus confining the fire to one room.

The main building, aside from the boiler and engine house, is 60x206½ feet in dimensions, containing altogether a floor space of 48,000 square feet. The grounds cover 155x306 feet, affording ample space for raw materials.

The interior orientation of the buildings was planned with a view of attaining the highest efficiency in the process of manufacture. Mr. T. H. Costello, who has been the superintendent for some years and who is the vice president of the company, displayed great efficiency and foresight, not only in outlining the various features of the plant and its economical division of space, but also in hastening the construction to a satisfactory completion.

The company, as is well known, leads the world in the manufacture of globes, plain and elaborate, large and small. Hyloplate blackboarding is another important product occupying 50 per cent of the floor space in its manufacture. The Alpha dustless crayons are here made in great quantity. Besides these three principal products of schoolroom necessities a number of minor items in the school supply line are manufactured. Superintendent Costello is the mechanical genius and guiding spirit of the plant.

The men actively identified with the enterprise are peculiarly adapted by virtue of temperament and past experience to work in unison with one another and in the interest of the company. Mr. C. F. Weber, the president and senior member of the firm, is an all around school supply man with an experience covering a quarter of a century.

The western branches of the business are under the direct supervision of Mr. C. F. Weber and are located at Los Angeles and Oakland, California. The Oakland office is but temporarily located there, being necessitated by the destruction of the San Francisco office and warehouses by the recent earthquake and fire.

Thus the present enterprise is not a recent combination of men, nor the making of a day, nor the result of a sudden stroke of good fortune. But it is the result of years of painstaking labor, fidelity to an industry, and untiring energy, together with the collective ambition to meet the wants of the school public in an honorable and satisfactory manner.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INKWELL.

Previous to 1879, if school desks were provided with inkwells at all, it was only with what is now called a "swing-top" inkwell. It consisted of a cast iron ring extending around a hole in the desk, fastened with screws. Through this ring the inkwell glass was dropped into the hole and suspended there by its flange resting on the desk. The cast iron cover was screwed to the desk at one end, leaving the other to swing around and give access to the ink. These covers easily worked loose and came off, so that within a short time very few were to be found in a classroom. This left an unsightly defect constantly before the eyes of the pupils. In addition the desk around the inkwell was usually smeared with ink.



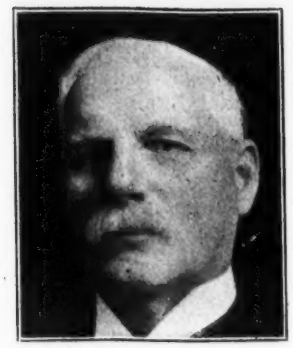
Swingtop Inkwell

In 1879 Mr. H. G. Squires, then principal of a Pittsburg public school, invented an "airtight" inkwell which found immediate favor and had a very large sale for about four years. Practical use in the schoolroom showed, however, that the device for making the well "airtight" would get out of order very easily and that the inkwell was very much in the way of the movement of books on the desk.

Mr. Squires then devised and patented the first screwless and flush inkwell, which he has continued to manufacture for nearly twenty years. He has recently brought out an improved form of his well, generally known as the No. 8 (shown in engraving). This inkwell is flush with the top of the desk and is fitted by simply dropping into the hole in the desk, driving it down with a hammer. The cover opens with finger pressure and is finished in bronze. The glasses are easily lifted out for cleaning, and freezing of the ink will not break them. The principal improvement in the No. 8 inkwell is in the size of the glass, which holds 50 per cent more ink than its predecessor and other flush inkwells. It fits the same size of hole.



Squires' No. 8 Inkwell



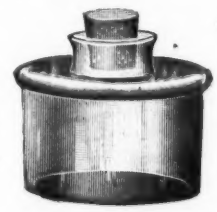
H. G. SQUIRES,
President, Squires Inkwell Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Squires Inkwell Company was the pioneer in inkwell improvements and seems to have kept in the lead in the manufacture of inkwells. They make a variety of styles, one of which is known as No. 7. This is an all-glass well provided with a wide flange and is intended to fit desks on which no other inkwell will fit. It is provided with a turned wood cap fastened to the glass by a brass chain. A cork or rubber stopper may be substituted for the cap. The No. 11 (shown below) is also an all-glass inkwell provided with a stopper. Some school authorities prefer these two styles of inkwells because they provide complete protection to the ink from dust and evaporation.



Squires' No. 7

The firm has placed on the market during the last ten years a variety of other forms of inkwells. While a variety to select from is desirable, it is a misfortune to have a number of styles in use in the same city. When new glasses are wanted or metal parts are broken, trouble is always experienced in replacing parts. The Squires Inkwell Company therefore advises school boards to adopt one style of inkwell for use in all its schools. When new desks are adopted this style should be specified so that all the wells may be uniform. The plan certainly commends itself strongly and has proved to be a most practical one.

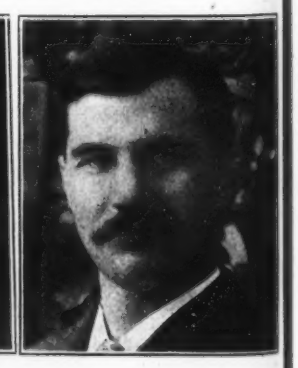


Squires' No. 11

The manufacturing facilities of the Squires Inkwell Company are unexcelled by any in the same line. The company does business exclusively by mail and correspondence is solicited from school authorities, desk manufacturers and supply dealers. Illustrated and descriptive circular matter may be had by addressing the firm at 118 Seventh street, Pittsburg, Pa.



MRS. L. R. KIOUS,
Prop. Sterling School Supply Co., Mt. Sterling, O.



A. R. PHILLIPS,
Mgr. J. L. Hammett & Co., New York City.

LEADING IN ITS LINE.

The McIntosh Stereopticon Company and Its Manager.

The stereopticon lantern has become an indispensable factor in the educational effort of the country. Its utility is generally recognized and no first-class college or high school is without certain projective apparatus. The lecturer on popular subjects not only adds interest to his subject but enlivens it to the highest degree by the use of lanterns.

The wonderful perfection which has been attained in stereopticons or projective apparatus is due more largely to the enterprise of the manufacturer than to any improvements suggested by scientists. The possibilities were recognized by the manufacturer, and through him the knowledge of the scientist was brought into play.

There are those among the manufacturers in this line that cannot be ignored in any discussion of the subject. Notably among them, C. W. Bassett of Chicago, one of the pioneers in this industry, who must be mentioned for the part he has taken in its development.

As manager and manufacturer he has a long career of useful service behind him. The McIntosh Stereopticon Co., of which he is the directing head, and has been for many years, has seen the growth and development of an industry which furnishes valuable accessories to the pursuit of educational effort. With one exception, the McIntosh Company is the oldest lantern house in the country. It furnishes stereopticons not only to the leading lecturers in this country, but abroad as well. When Dwight L. Elmendorf, the famous lecturer, was in Chicago recently, he ordered a complete lantern outfit from the McIntosh concern for his European trip. Foreign orders recently included some from India.

Mr. Bassett's personal history has some interesting phases. At the age of seventeen he became a soldier in the war of the Rebellion on the Union side. After gallant service he entered upon a mereantile career and soon drifted into the sale and manufacture of surgical instruments. From this he became connected with the old established McIntosh Battery and Optical Company.

With this company he has pursued his labors to this date. He became the president of the company and directed its affairs until it developed into the present company, which makes an exclusive feature of stereopticons and projection apparatus.

The years of patient application and industry which he has given to the work can better be appreciated by those who know the man and his qualities of head and heart, than can be told in a brief and cursory sketch.

The writer knew Mr. Bassett when he was a sturdy, handsome, blond-haired gentleman, with a military bearing. Today he is a stately man, whose beard is tinged with gray, and whose features have assumed a determined air, but who is withal a genial entertainer and wholesouled companion:



C. W. BASSETT,
Manager McIntosh Stereopticon Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW WEBSTER.

A Discussion of the Dictionary Question.

It can never be held that the subject of dictionaries is not receiving the attention at the hands of publishers that the importance of such a work demands. The efforts made to supply the market with dictionaries that shall be up-to-date in point of subject matter and in typographical dress and makeup, must be admitted by all who have watched the productions in this line.

The thought that certain publications were invested with exclusive features, that prestige alone embodied merit, that age lent strength and quality and that promiscuous advertising established reputation, has long been dispelled. Merit and quality are not a monopoly. Excellence is not exclusive.

Some of the later publications in the dictionary line have come to the front for attention and recognition. Among them the New Webster's Imperial Dictionary is worthy of consideration. It is not only new merely in its making; it is also new in that it embodies a degree of completeness not heretofore attained.

It defines words not defined heretofore; it is a dictionary of today and not of yesterday; it embodies the best thought of all dictionaries and adds the things forgotten by other dictionary makers; it aims at thoroughness as well as completeness and aims at modern excellence rather than time honored prestige.

The publisher, George W. Ogilvie of Chicago, has long measured the shortcomings of the dictionaries of the day and recognized the fact that popular approval can only be won by meeting the exigencies of the times.

A highly organized system of society with its diversified and specialized conditions and tendencies, have made the more frequent revision of dictionaries a necessity. The rapid progress made in our economic and industrial life, alone, call forth the coinage of words, terms and phrases which grow to the dignity of dictionary definition.

As an embodiment of the advanced idea in dictionary making the Webster's Imperial Dictionary can make a just claim to popular recognition. It is more than the dictionary of the past has hoped to be, it is all the dictionary of today can expect to be.

To describe in detail the various features of the Webster Imperial is beyond the compass of this article. To barely touch upon these features is all that can be accomplished.

Besides giving a correct definition of all live words, omitting absolutely obsolete, the work includes all new words of recent coinage. It is a modern gazetteer of the world as well as a dictionary of authors with the titles of their work. It covers foreign words and phrases which the American student is apt to encounter besides giving the pronunciation of scriptural proper names as well as Greek and Latin proper names.

Some space is given to proof reading, the value of standard coins, and the cure of faulty diction, as well as other useful information.

A list of amended spellings of words as recommended by authoritative bodies, forms a valuable and useful feature of the work.

JUSTICE TO THE GRADE BOYS.

Mr. E. H. Sheldon of Chicago, the manufacturer of manual training supplies, has definite ideas on the subject of manu-mental education. The leading thought in his business is based upon his conviction that the development of manly traits in a boy through manual training is impossible unless his work, to some extent, suggests manhood and character. To assume that a boy could rasp, and sandpaper on a stick, under the high sounding name applied to its by his teacher, and feel that he was acting like a man, is ridiculous. A boy is too well aware that men are not guilty of sham practices; or are such tasks required of men. This conviction is a result of long experience as a teacher and student of manual training.

As a teacher he found early in his experience that if a boy was provided with the facilities and permitted to make a man's chair he arose to the occasion like a man, and with a reasonable assistance and guidance, accomplished results that were a constant wonder to those not accustomed to seeing boys grow under the influence of such work. To provide such facilities making possible this work not only in the high school, but the grade, where he believes it belongs, has been his aim.

Mr. Sheldon has a belief that he can demonstrate to any fair minded person that there is no appreciable difference in a boy's ability to grasp mechanical principles, or to perform mechanical operations, whether he is in the seventh grade or in the University. Again, from a pedagogical standpoint, his time is even more valuable at that impressionable age. Therefore the utter fallacy of elaborate and expensive equipment of the high school and college at a sacrifice of our grade boys, 80 per cent of whom never go into high school.

As an example of this fallacy, a state superintendent recently in a report on this subject recommended certain improved facilities as desirable for high school work; the unimproved he considered good enough for the grades.

Mr. Sheldon's business started in his attempt to procure iron vises for the Chicago Commons. He had attempted with his classes then to do things on wood vise benches, resulting disastrously to the wooden vises, $6.00 each being the best price obtainable at that time on rapid acting iron vises. This was entirely beyond the reach of such schools and the average grade equipment. As a result of this need Sheldon's Rapid Acting Vises were developed, of which there are now over 12,000 in school use, at an average price of less than $3.00 each.

Next in his experience came the need of a

(*Concluded on page 30.*)

Photo by Gibson Art Gallery, Chicago.



E. H. SHELDON,
Pres. E. H. Sheldon & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Among Boards of Education

San Francisco. Cal. Information sent out by Superintendent Alfred Roncovieri indicates that the earthquake and fire which devastated San Francisco left the schools of that city in very bad condition. Thirty-four school buildings were destroyed, depriving over 20,000 children of school accommodations and throwing more than 400 teachers out of employment. About six million dollars will be needed to rebuild the schoolhouses, and as the finances of the district are generally impaired, help must be sought from outside. Appeals for aid have been directed to all the school authorities in the country. For the present schools are being conducted in tents furnished by the United States military authorities in Golden Gate Park, much upon the plan of vacation schools in other cities. Field excursions, gymnastic exercises, swimming lessons, etc., are part of the regular daily routine. All contributions are gratefully accepted.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The board of education in reorganizing has divided its entire work into two departments, business and education. At the head of the former department a business manager will be appointed, who will also act as secretary. The superintendent of schools will naturally have charge of the educational work. Only two committees have been formed, one for each branch of the work.

Chicago, Ill. The sum of $10,000 has been set aside by the board of education to aid the Federation of Women's Clubs in the conduct of vacation schools in the congested districts of the city. Manual training and nature studies will be features of the work and frequent trips to the public parks, to the country and the lake shore will be made. Most of the pupils who attend vacation schools are little girls. They will be taught to sew and to do housework. To add to the interest of the work they will be permitted to make things which they may use or take home for some member of their family.

Portland, Ore. More than 800 teachers applied to the board of education for positions in the schools. Over 460 applications were from persons who had never taught in Portland.

Springfield, Ill. The concentration of schools into large school buildings is being opposed by the citizens because of the inconvenience to children. The board believes that to discontinue small buildings in the various districts and erect large centrally located houses will prove an economy and improve the supervisionary work.

New Bremen, O. The dilatory methods of the school board in postponing the re-appointment of the public school teachers until after the closing of the current year was recently criticised. Certain members of the board argued that to delay the re-election would ensure better work on the part of the teachers during the closing weeks. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the teachers have a right to know, early in the season, whether they will be reappointed so that they may be enabled to look about, in case the re-appointment is not made. A conscientious teacher will do good work whether re-elected or not, and should not be placed on the anxious seat at the close of the year when the worry and work of the classroom is doubled. A teacher who is not conscientious will hardly be expected to do such good work if held in suspense, as to atone for the careless work of the whole year. The sooner he is informed that he must seek another position the better it will be for all concerned.

Cincinnati, O. The finance committee of the board of education has determined to include in its tax levy an amount sufficient for the erection of four grammar school buildings. This departure of securing building funds by direct taxation instead of by bond issues is explained by the chairman of the committee, who says:

"Experience has shown that during the past forty years an average of one and one-half elementary schools are worn out each year. The building of such schools may, therefore, be considered a current expense, and should be provided for by taxation rather than a bond issue. I have reached the conclusion that with our growing population we will need on an average two new elementary schools each year, and in conformity with this as well as on grounds of sound public finance, the building committee has this year included in its estimates money to build four new schools. A high school cannot be considered a current expense, since the life of a high school is many years, and only a few—compared with elementary schools—being needed, the cost of constructing a new high school may properly be paid by a bond issue Posterity will use it just as much as the present generation."

La Crosse, Wis. The one session plan has been successfully tried in high school and will be extended to the grammar grades. Classes are called at 8 o'clock in the morning and dismissed at half past twelve.

New York City. A census of all children between the ages of four and eighteen is to be taken under the direction of the school authorities. Although the law provides for a school census every two years, this will be the first taken in nine years. The enumeration is taken in connection with the enforcement of the compulsory education law and the expense is borne by the municipality.

Cleveland, Ohio. The use of the public schools for instruction of adults has been recommended to the board of education. According to the proposed plan there will be classes of men and women organized under the direction of the board and conducted out of school hours as is done in other cities. The idea is new in Cleveland but in other large cities the public schools have been made the educational centers contributing largely to the intellectual and social growth of their immediate surroundings.

Chicago, Ill. A special committee has been appointed by the president of the school board to investigate the problem of boys "dropping out" of the high schools. It has been found that a great number of boys discontinue their course in the first year; in some instance as high as 50 per cent having left their classes.

Pueblo, Colo. The board of education has determined to widen the usefulness of the high school by introducing one year and two year commercial courses in addition to the regular four year course. Many boys and girls desire commercial instruction but are unable to continue their schooling for more than one or two years beyond the grammar grades. To meet the need of these students and to give them as thorough and complete a course as is possible within this period of time will be the object of the new courses.

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has requested the local traction company to grant a 3-cent fare to all school children. In the case of many high school students, the payment of car fare twice a day is a necessary condition of attendance, and is a heavy burden on many parents. It is believed that the 3-cent fare would not only lighten this burden, but would also prolong the school life of many pupils.

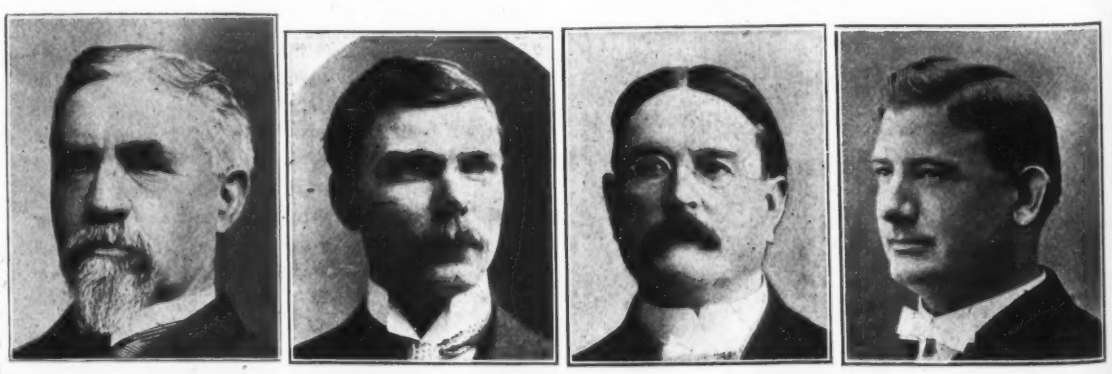
NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL BOARDS.

The text of the new Ohio law intended to take boards of education out of the range of partisan politics reads as follows:

Section 1. That the names of all the candidates for members of the board of education of any school district in the state of Ohio, however nominated, shall be placed on one independent and separate ballot, without any designation whatever, except for member of board of education, and the number of members to be elected.

A cross shall be placed at the left of names of persons voted for or all the names shall be stricken from the list, except the persons voted for. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a member of the board of education, and the next highest, and so on, until the number of members required to be elected shall have been selected from the number having the highest number of votes.

Section 2. The ballots shall be printed and prepared as follows: The whole number of ballots to be printed for the school district shall be divided by the number of candidates for member of board of education of the school district, and the quotient so obtained shall be the number of ballots in each series of ballots to be printed as follows: The names of candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order and the first series of ballots printed. Then the first name shall be placed last and the next series printed, and so shall the process be repeated until each name shall have been first. These ballots shall then be combined in tablets with no two of the same order of names together, except when there is but one candidate.



DR. W. H. GIBBONS, Clinton, Mo. — W. H. MEREDITH, Poplar Bluff, Mo. — J. F. HEINRICH, Jefferson, Mo. — J. E. KERR, Montgomery, Mo.

Presidents of Missouri Boards of Education.



A Short History of England's and America's Literature.

By Eva March Tappan, Ph. D. Formerly of the English Department, English High School, Worcester, Mass. 420 pages. Illustrated. Price, $1.20 net, postpaid. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

Eight chapters are devoted to English and nine to American literature. The chapters are made to cover periods of time. There is a condensed sketch of each writer, his character as a man, and an estimate of the value of his writings, with brief quotations. The author is independent and fearless in expressing her opinion, and her judgment seems to be correct. She has evidently formed her judgment from an interested study of the lives and works of those of whom she writes. Her ideas of the study of literature are expressed in the preface. That the prime object of studying literature is to develop the ability to enjoy it; that in every work of literary merit there is something to enjoy; that it is less important to know the list of an author's works than to feel an impulse to read one of them; and that it is better to know a few authors than to learn the names of many.

Language Readers. Books I to VI Inclusive.

By Franklin T. Baker, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Teachers' College; George R. Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition in Columbia University, and Katherine B. Owen, Instructor in the Charlton School, New York City. Book 1, 138 pages. Price, 25 cents. Book 2, 152 pages. Price, 30 cents. Book 3, 284 pages. Price, 40 cents. Book 4, 345 pages. Price, 45 cents. Book 5, 477 pages. Price, 55 cents. Book 6, 482 pages. Price, 60 cents. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

No doubt many sets of readers have been placed upon the market merely because the publisher has felt that his list of books was incomplete without them and because text book adoptions are at times accidental as well as regular.

The progressive educational publishing house of the day is hardly inclined to produce a set of readers unless there can be shown a definite reason for their existence. Either a fresh collection of reading matter is made or a new educational thought or plan is expressed.

The mere sifting, selection and collection of literary gems does not make a school reader. The schoolmaster's art must be employed in the making of a text book as well as in its use thereafter.

The present series embodies a definite plan. Its authors, who are experienced teachers, have put into practice the results of close observation. They bring the work in reading and the work in language in close relation. The language work is treated effectively, without, however, marring the pleasure and profit of reading.

Algebra.

For secondary schools. By Webster Wells, S. B., Professor of Mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 462 pages Price, $1.20. D. C. Heath & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

The present volume is designed for secondary schools wishing to take the subject of Algebra to its farther limits. The author has included in this book all that could be reasonably looked for in a high school or academy graduate making the study of mathematics a specialty. In fact, the study of Algebra is seldom pursued to the limits laid down in this treatise, before some of the high branches of mathematics have been taken. And indeed, it is questionable whether any advantage is to be derived from the study of problems by methods proper to Algebra, when these same problems admit of easier and more intelligible solution by methods suggested in the higher mathematics.

This book is nearly identical with the author's "Essentials of Algebra." However, there are several points of variance indicated by the author in the preface. Chief among these is that the problems, of which there are about 4,000, are in every respect different from those found in his "Academic Algebra" and his "Essentials of Algebra." And again he has added at the end several advanced chapters on subjects sometimes required in colleges and scientific schools. The attention he has given to the graphs of equations is rather more pronounced, although few courses which include analytic geometry would consider it an advantage to see these in Algebra. A commendable feature of this edition, and one which will put the student on the way to applying his mathematics in science, is the introduction of several sets of problems in which the terms and formulas of physics are made use of. Without requiring a knowledge of these terms the formulae are evaluated for their various elements, thus making the learner familiar with the quantities which will occur later on in the study of science.

The author calls attention to the index as a particular feature of the book. This is of advantage in a more extensive work such as the present, and renders the book useful as a reference work.

Readings in European History.

Abridged Edition. By James Harvey Robinson, professor of History in Columbia University. Designed to supplement his "Introduction to the History of Western Europe." 12mo. Cloth. 573 pages. List price, $1.50; mailing price, $1.65. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

Prof. Robinson is the author of an Introduction to the History of Western Europe, a work well and favorably known. He has compiled two volumes of Reading to be used in connection with the History. These readings are taken from original sources and are supplementary to the text book. These throw much light on the customs, manners and ideas of the people in different periods. Teachers of history are well acquainted with them. But the teacher finds himself limited in the matter of time, and to meet a popular demand this one volume has been prepared. It contains the most important parts of the material of the other books. The book is interesting reading, as well as valuable to the student of history.

A German Grammar.

For High Schools and Colleges. By George Theodore Dippold, Ph. D., Formerly Professor of Modern Languages in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 360 pages. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

Nothing especially new is claimed for this grammar. Twenty lessons and exercises form Part I and fifteen additional form Part II. Each of these takes up some subject of grammar, with a thorough presentation of it, with exercises and translations. The general order observed in German grammar has been retained with a single exception,—the verb has been placed immediately after the declension of nouns. This has been done because of the importance of the verb. The book deals with the essentials and fundamentals of grammatical science, and such matters as comparative philology are left to later studies in larger works. Special attention is given to pronunciation, vocabulary and tabular arrangements. The book strikes us as excellent in all its details.

The Choral Song Book.

Edited and Arranged by William M. Lawrence, Principal of W. H. Ray School, Chicago, and Frederic H. Pease, State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich. Rand, McNally & Company, New York, Chicago.

In preparing this song book the authors have endeavored to prepare a book suited for the needs of high school pupils in which the music value of the songs and the correctness of the settings is intrinsic. At the same time they have related the songs very closely to the work in literature and the languages.

The collection is rich in songs from the eminent poets of the principal nations of the world and all the leading composers are represented. A variety of musical forms is offered, many of them with accompaniment. The arrangement and treatment varies from one part songs to elaborate choruses.

Bryant's Poems.

By William Cullen Bryant. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by J. H. Castleman, A. M. (Indiana), Teacher of English at the McKinley High School, St. Louis, Missouri. 238 pages. Price, 25 cents. The Macmillan Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

A very convenient little volume containing the choicest poems of the author, Thanatopsis, The Ages, To a Waterfowl,—and more than sixty others. There are many people who do not find it convenient to have large volumes of the complete works, and would not read them all if they had them. This neat edition that the publishers have brought out affords an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the best writing of many authors.

Giant Sun and His Family.

By Mary Proctor, author of "Stories of Starland." Illustrated. 176 pages. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

The author has tried to write the most important facts of astronomy in simple language adapted for supplementary reading in the higher grammar grades. She writes of the sun as a star, eclipses, the planets, comets, meteors and shooting stars. She has made all these interesting. They are substantial facts that young people ought to know. The book is well illustrated. Older people as well as young will find it interesting.

School History of the United States.

By Henry William Elson, Author of "History of the United States," etc. 467 pages. Price, 90 cents. The Macmillan Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

We would be sorry to feel obliged to believe the author's statement that probably in no civilized land are the intelligent classes so unfamiliar with the history of their country as in the United States. He finds the reason for this in the fact that our school histories have been written with such mathematical precision as to render them dry and insipid. They repel rather than attract and pupils dislike the study. The many excellent school histories of the United States that have appeared in the last few years ought to make the subject interesting to young people. Certainly there never was a country that had a history capable of being made more interesting. The author of this history has made his contribution. Statements are necessarily brief, but they are clear. The learner after studying this book will be prepared to take larger works profitably. Maps and illustrations are generally good. The appendix contains the constitution and a few brief tables of statistics. Not every one will quite agree with some of the author's estimates of eminent men. As an instance of the uncertainty of fame, the once famous General-in-Chief Henry Wager Halleck is quoted as William H. Halleck.

Bookmen

A Graceful Act.

Some months ago the teachers of Indiana tendered a tribute to James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, in the form of an ovation in which the most prominent men of the state and nation took part.

So happy and significant were the speeches made on this occasion and so delightful the response made by Mr. Riley himself, that it was deemed expedient to preserve them in some per manent form.

Consequently Mr. E. R. Smith of D. C. Heath & Company published a small souvenir volume containing the portraits and addresses of the prominent factors of the occasion. Among these are Hon. Henry Watterson, Sen. A. J. Beveridge, Dr. Edward Holt Hughes, and others.

Publisher Dies.

Henry O. Houghton, of the well known publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, died June 13 at Swampscott, Mass., after a short attack of acute pneumonia.

Mr. Houghton was fifty years old, about two months ago. His father of the same name, founded the famous Riverside Press on the banks of the Charles River, at Cambridge, and the son became managing head of the establishment. He was graduated at Harvard in 1877. Surviving him are a widow, three daughters and a son.

Mr. Houghton was prominent among the citizens of Cambridge and had a splendid home in the town. In politics he was an independent.

AMONG BOOKMEN.

Mr. Walter Benson, representing D. C. Heath & Company in Texas, recently visited Atlanta as the guest of Mr. J. B. Benson who is the Georgia agent for the Heath publications.

Mr. W. M. Sheats, Jr., of Tallahassee, Fla., has been appointed a representative of the Prang Educational Company to cover Georgia and Florida.

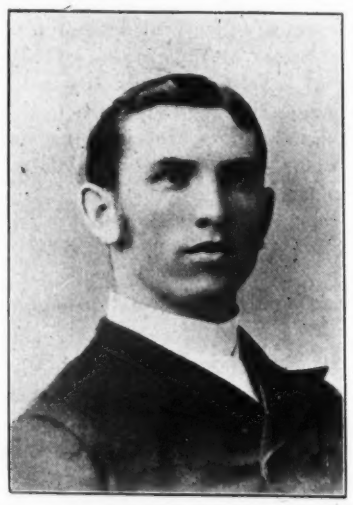
O. P. Barnes, the old time Ginn agent, is in business for himself. He made a few books, got them adopted in several states, and now he lives at River Forest, Illinois, where he receives his royalties and goes fishing every day. Barnes is the man who suggested the change in the title of "Bookman" to "Book Advocate." The latter did not take, but the suggestion has always been regarded as a good one.

O. J. Laylander quit the school room several years ago and became a bookman. He took to the business as naturally as a duck takes to water. He trotted over the great state of Iowa and got adoptions for Ginn & Company, and good ones at that. He has now been promoted to a position in the firm's Chicago office, has discarded his string necktie, indulges in a four-in-hand tie, and resides in one of the suburbs of the Windy City.

Erastus H. Scott, of Scott, Foresman, Scott & Company, was in Ohio last month. Mr. Scott is the senior of the firm, in which capacity he enjoys special privileges. He not only edits manuscripts, or superintends the making of a book, but when the notion overtakes him he will go out and get a few adoptions for his books.

E. F. Adams, formerly with Rand, McNally & Company, has succeeded O. J. Laylander, who represented Ginn & Company in the Iowa field.

H. A. Whipple, who represents Houghton, Mifflin & Company in Wisconsin, tells this story: A freshman at the University of Wisconsin called up the dean of the institution over the phone. "Are you busy?" he asked. "No," said the dean. "Well, get busy," said the student, and rang off.

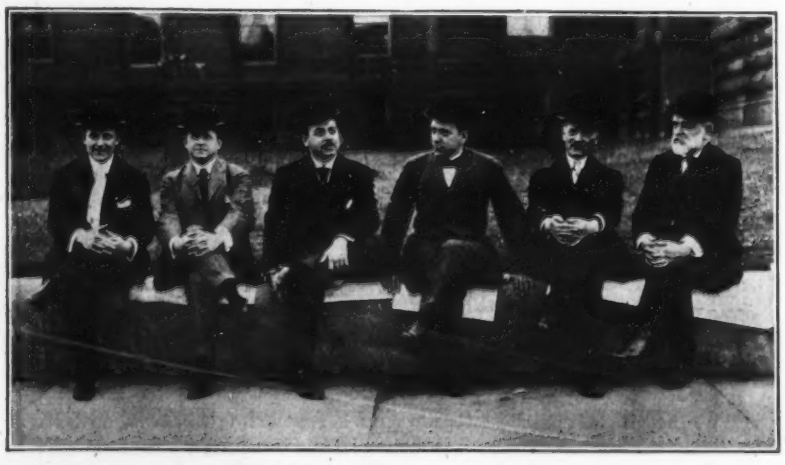


THOMAS B. LAWLER,
Who has become a member of the firm of Ginn & Co.

D. D. Merrill, an old time educational publisher, died last month at Chicago. He was the founder of the publishing house of Merrill & Baker at Chicago, and also of the Minnesota firm of D. D. Merrill & Company.

Mr. Elmer A. Schultz has become a member of the firm of Eaton & Company, Chicago. Mr. Schultz is well known as a schoolmaster and bookman, and deserves success as a book publisher.

Wm. S. White, formerly Michigan agent for the American Book Co., has gone to Philadelphia to represent the company in the local district. He will assist Mr. George M. Sayre.



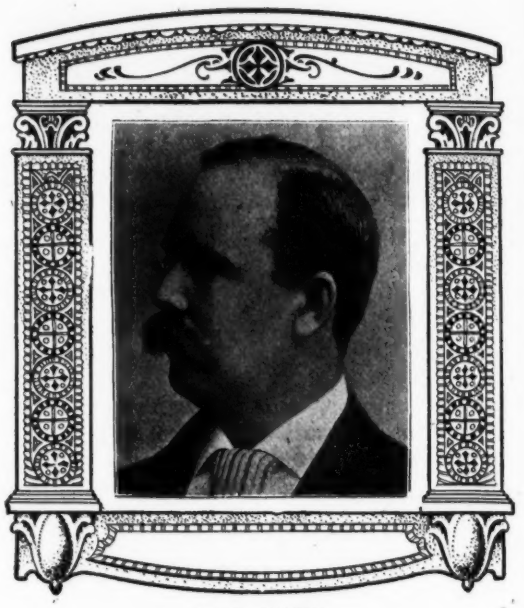
EDWIN LORD, H. C. CHENEY, T. W. GILSON,
H. STEVENSON, HUGH FORESMAN, C. H. AMES.

Bookmen at Indianapolis during the Indiana Text Book Contest.

Mr. Thomas B. Lawler has been admitted to membership in the firm of Ginn & Co., Boston. Mr. Lawler is the New York representative for the Ginn publications.

Nathan D. Cram, of D. Appleton & Co., looked after his firm's interest during the recent South Carolina adoptions and secured a contract for the Krohn physiologies.

Newson & Company was represented in the South Carolina adoptions by W. S. Shearer of Chicago.



E. R. SMITH,
Representative D. C. Heath & Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. E. H. McMichael of Buena Vista, Ga., spent some time in Columbia, S. C., recently on behalf of his firm, Maynard, Merrill & Co.

Raymond P. Kelley, who represents the Gregg Publishing Company in the Northwest, is a bright and active young man. He is not on the road continually, but makes occasional excursions to points where commercial texts are under consideration.

Providence, R. I. Summer playgrounds under the supervision of the school authorities are to be established in five school yards. The board of education, at a recent meeting, turned down a proposal to establish vacation schools on account of a lack of funds.

Louisville, Ky. The board of education has determined to discontinue the practice of making purchases from its members. The city charter forbids any member of the board to have any interest in any contract with the board, but the board has always considered the section a dead letter.

KNOWS NOW.

Doctor Was Fooled by His Own Case for a Time.

It's easy to understand how ordinary people get fooled by coffee when doctors themselves sometimes forget the facts.

A physician speaks of his own experience:

"I had used coffee for years and really did not exactly believe it was injuring me, although I had palpitation of the heart every day.

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea and coffee, using Postum instead, and since that time I have had absolutely no heart palpitation except on one or two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee which caused severe irritation and proved to me I must let it alone.

"When we began using Postum it seemed weak—that was because we did not make it according to directions—but now we put a little bit of butter in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil full 15 minutes, which gives it the proper rich flavor and the deep brown color.

"I have advised a great many of my friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum, in fact I daily give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use Postum in place of tea and coffee in their own homes and prescribe it to patients. "There's a reason."

A remarkable little book, "The Road to Wellville," can be found in pkgs.

Central Scientific Company.

Our readers will be interested to learn of the growth and development of the Central Scientific Company, Chicago, to one of the largest manufacturers and importers of laboratory supplies in the United States.

Their establishment consists of two floors each of about 7,000 square feet, one being devoted to the factory and office and the other to the stock and shipping room. This is exclusive of their extensive furniture factory recently equipped to manufacture chemical desks, physics tables, cabinets, etc., for the Science laboratories. They have supplied the furniture equipment for many prominent and large laboratories throughout the country. Teachers are beginning to realize that better prices, service and material can be secured from this factory equipped for this special work than from the building contractors.

The first and only complete catalogue of laboratory furniture has been recently distributed by this company and will interest all Science teachers and others interested in equipping laboratories.

The success of this house is largely due to the fact that the four officers devote their entire time to the departments in which they have had years of experience, and the company is thus able to extend unusually satisfactory and effective service.

The officers are: A. H. McConnell, president; H. C. Arms, vice-president; J. M. Roberts, secretary; A. H. Standish, treasurer.

A Pencil Sharpener Manufacturer.

Mr. F. H. Cook of the firm of F. H. Cook & Co., makers of the Gem Pencil Sharpener, was first identified with the manufacture of pencil sharpening machines in the year 1885. At that time the substituting of paper and pencils in the place of slates in the public schools and the demands made on the teachers' time for sharpening pencils for the smaller pupils had caused a general inquiry for some appliance to do the work.

The business was first conducted by C. E. Gould and F. H. Cook under the firm name of Gould & Cook, and continued under the present firm name by the surviving partner after the decease of Mr. Gould in 1894.

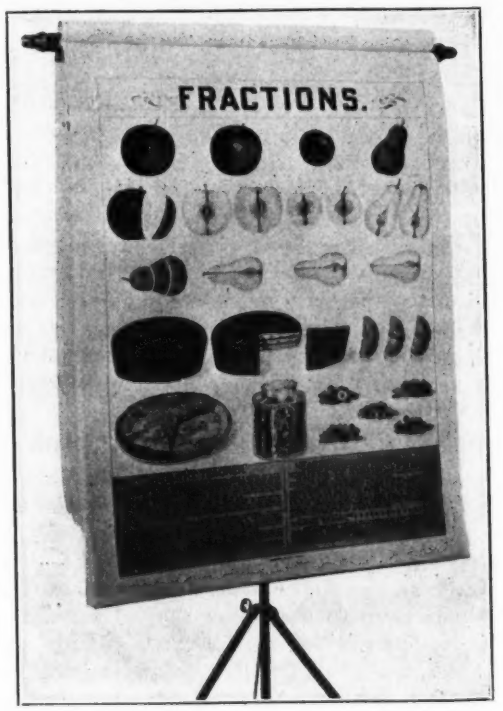
The demand for these machines is not confined to this country. They have not only been shipped in considerable quantities to Europe, but in occasional instances to such countries as India and China.

The factory and office are located at Leominster, Mass., under the general management of Mr. Cook.

The Union School Furnishing Co.

Every school supply house makes a specialty of one or more articles for school room use. No one house manufactures or produces all the articles which come under the heading of school supplies. The Union School Furnishing Company of Chicago makes a specialty of charts and school libraries.

The Union School Library consists of a number of volumes of the great masterpieces of literature, embracing History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Fiction, etc. The books are uniform in size, are very strongly and durably bound in half Russia leather, and are printed from large new type on the best quality of book paper. Besides being profusely illustrated, each book contains an illuminated title page. The manufacture of these books is far superior to any uniform series heretofore made.

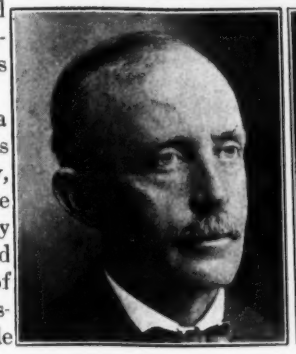


TWENTIETH CENTURY ARITHMETICAL CHART.
Union School Furnishing Co., Chicago.

The company supplies not only the books but also a practical book case. The entire proposition has received the highest endorsement of leading school men.

The chart series have attained popularity because of the careful, thorough manner in which they have been prepared. They are lithographed in colors and are well graded.

Robertson's geographic-historical series, for instance, is made up of forty-eight large plates, lined with cloth, and lithographed in colors. Each plate consists of a map and topical outline, illustrative of an important event in the history of our country. Thus, for instance, the voyages of Columbus are illustrated by a chart showing the routes traveled on the various voyages and the discoveries made. On the margin the salient facts of the great discoverer's life are enumerated. Excellent engravings of



F. H. COOK.
Leominster, Mass.
F. H. Cook & Co.



W. W. TUTWILER.
Pres. Union School Furn. Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Columbus, his ships and the important events in his life serve to impress the lesson on the mind of the child in a manner that will not easily be forgotten.

On the subsequent plates the history of the United States is illustrated up to the present day by carefully selected topics. Our recent territorial acquisitions are shown on a separate chart. Tables of statistics comparing the area, wealth, resources, etc., of our country with that of other countries are added to complete the series.

The Twentieth Century Arithmetical Series have been prepared with a view of bringing out the practical side of the subject. The colored plates deal with the familiar things in life and are here utilized in teaching arithmetic, and at the same time in making the subject as clear as possible.

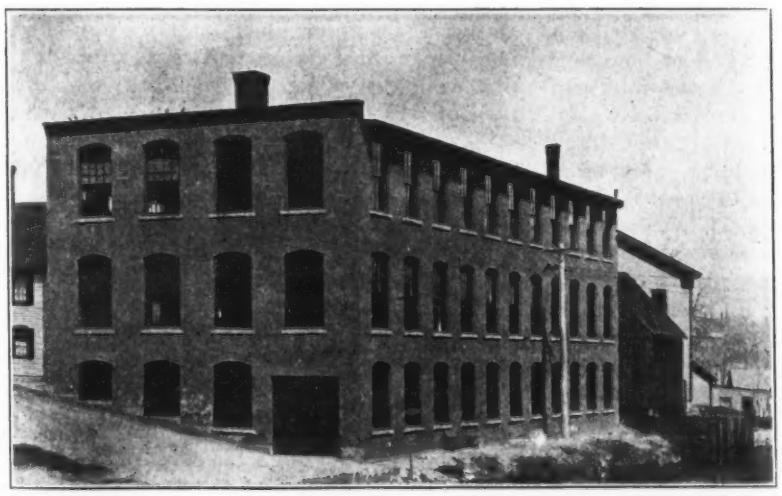
In addition to its library and chart business the company controls the Union Library Encyclopedia and Great Americans of History.

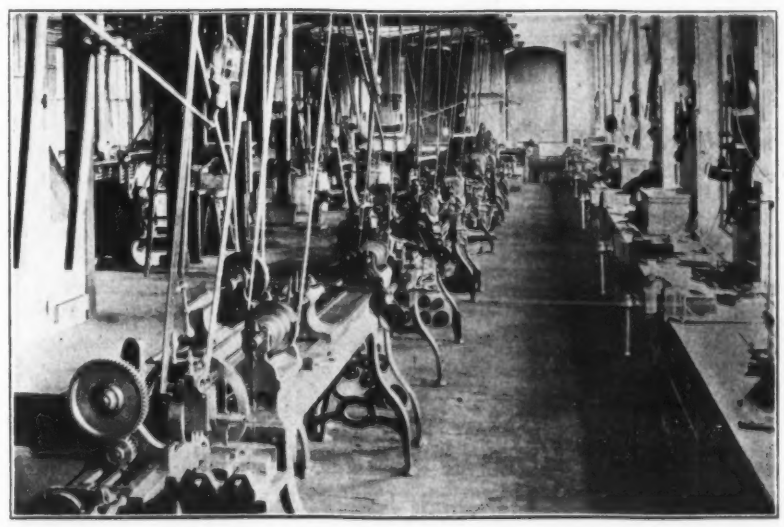
The company is organized as follows: Pres., W. W. Tutwiler; Vice-Pres., N. W. Mackey; Secretary, W. A. Marguerat; Treasurer, C. C. Marguerat. Every officer is an experienced school supply man.

Mr. Tutwiler has been in the school supply business for a period of twenty years. He won his spurs as a salesman, having proven himself a most successful one. He was one of the founders of the company and has been president since its organization.

Mr. Mackey has been in school supply business for over sixteen years and has devoted most of this time in field work. Secretary Marguerat has been in the business about three years while Treasurer and Manager C. C. Marguerat has sixteen years experience to his credit.

Elkhart, Ind. The board of education has adopted resolutions disapproving of teachers attending dances and other amusements in excess, because of the tendency to unfit them for the proper discharge of school duties.





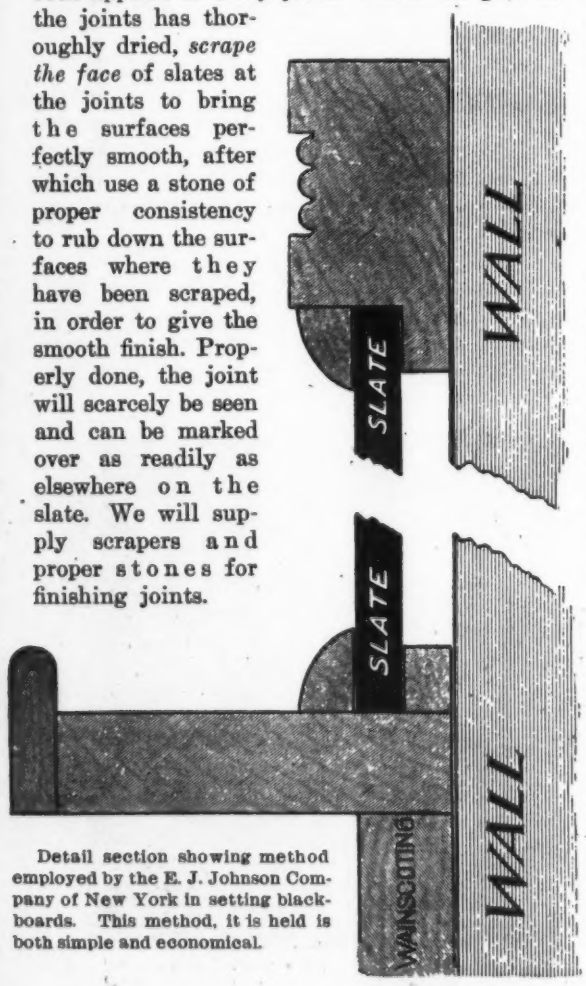
EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE FACTORY OF F. H. COOK & CO., LEOMINSTER, MASS.
Manufacturers of the Gem Pencil Sharpener

SETTING SLATE BLACKBOARDS.

The general design of frame best suited for slate blackboards is as per detail below.

When frames are put up see that the chalk trough is perfectly level, to insure joints of slate making a true fit. Have the frames made a scant quarter inch larger than the slate.

Begin setting the slate by starting at the left hand end of the frame, setting the first piece close up against the end of the frame and fasten quarter round, after which gently drive a small block between the slate and the wall about midway between the top and bottom of the blackboard so it will become a firm backing for the slate at its center, glueing this block so it may not become displaced. After the first piece of slate is in place try the second piece to see that its surface will come flush with the first piece, using care *not* to bring the joints against each other, thereby causing them to chip. It may be found necessary to block out the slate from behind, which can be done by glueing thin blocks to the framework. Also see that a block is placed firmly behind this second slate at the left hand joint to form a substantial backing and causing the faces of the two slates to set about flush at the joints. After this second slate is found to fit properly, remove it and cover joint of first slate with glue, after which replace the second piece in the frame, keeping the joints from rubbing when doing so and leaving a space of about one-quarter inch at joints of the two slates until the second slate is firmly fastened by quarter round; after which it may be pushed up against the first slate, seeing that joints fit perfectly. In driving the second slate against the first, exercise care in avoiding any damage to the joint of the second slate, using nothing harder than a piece of soft pine against this joint when driving the slate up against the first piece. Block behind right hand end of the second slate at center, same as was done behind the first slate. Each succeeding slate of the section will be secured in like manner, always seeing that each slate sets *firm* against a solid backing and that plenty of glue has been applied to every joint. After the glue at the joints has thoroughly dried, *scrape the face* of slates at the joints to bring the surfaces perfectly smooth, after which use a stone of proper consistency to rub down the surfaces where they have been scraped, in order to give the smooth finish. Properly done, the joint will scarcely be seen and can be marked over as readily as elsewhere on the slate. We will supply scrapers and proper stones for finishing joints.



Detail section showing method employed by the E. J. Johnson Company of New York in setting blackboards. This method, it is held is both simple and economical.

SELLS THE PRODUCT OF SEVERAL.

The Pennsylvania Structural Slate Company of Easton, Pa., is the exclusive sales agent for the following well known slate companies:

The Star Slate Company, East Bangor, Pa.

American Bangor Slate Company, New Bangor, Pa.

Bangor Southern Slate Company, New Bangor, Pa.

Old Delabole Slate Company, New Bangor, Pa.

Bangor Standard Slate Company, East Bangor, Pa.

Chrome Slate Company, North Bangor, Pa.

There is perhaps no concern in that section that controls a larger output or whose sales exceed those of the Pennsylvania Structural Slate Company.

HOW TO CUT A SLATE BLACKBOARD.

The best method is to use a small hand saw such as is used to cut iron, or if this is not possible, mark a heavy line a full quarter inch away from where the cut is wanted and on both sides of the slate, going over the mark with a chisel, cutting as deep as possible, after which place the slate on a straight edge, resting close to the cut, when the slate can be easily broken off; then file off the rough edge with a coarse and fine file such as used by blacksmiths.

OPERATE LARGE SLATE QUARRIES.

The E. J. Johnson Company is organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, having its principal offices in New York City. Mr. E. J. Johnson, who manages the business of the company, is also its president. He makes his headquarters at 38 Park Row, New York City.

The company's business consists mainly of slate blackboards and roofing slate, operating several slate quarries, among them the Grand Central quarry, located at Bangor, Pa. This quarry is said to produce more slate blackboards than all other quarries put together.

While the blackboards are made up in all the regular standard sizes, the company is equipped to make special sizes to order. Not only has the company a fine market for its products throughout the United States, but it fills orders almost constantly for foreign countries.

President Johnson has been identified with the slate industry for many years, and is familiar with the school trade throughout the country.

NATURAL SLATE BLACKBOARDS.

The slate blackboards of this country are quarried almost exclusively in the state of Pennsylvania and within the borders of two of her counties—Lehigh and Northampton. The blocks of slate taken from the quarry are usually of large size and are first sawed in dimensions as large as the block will permit, after which it is split into the required thicknesses and herein show a remarkable provision of nature. These blocks, at times eight and ten feet long, will split from one end to the other and not vary a hair's breadth in the thickness of the boards. After the boards are split they are rubbed to a smooth surface upon a large steam rubbing bed. They are then sawed with a knife something similar to a carpenter's drawing knife, which work completes the process, leaving the surface as smooth as glass. The slate rock used for this purpose must be of fine texture and free from qualities which would prevent obtaining the beautifully finished surface so admired by teacher and pupil alike; a surface which always remains the same year after year, so that when all else of the school building has passed its day of usefulness and the building is torn down and consigned to the woodpile, the slate blackboards are as good in appearance and usefulness as ever and ready to be of service in the new building. If the surfaces have in any way been marred a stone is obtainable which will restore the surfaces to their original smoothness; or, lacking this, a drawing knife or similar tool will shave down the surface easily.

The first cost of natural slate blackboards is above that of artificial boards; but, considering the fact that natural slate will last many times as long and throughout its life retain its original perfect surface, it is by far the cheaper blackboard, while its hard smooth surface enables chalk lines to be made clear and legible, writing always being a pleasure. No grease can possibly remain on its surface as with the artificial boards, thus making useless a portion of the surface or making it objectionable for sanitary reasons.

The labor of putting natural slate blackboards in position is simple and may be perfectly performed by any mechanic of ordinary skill. Slate concerns when supplying blackboards furnish printed instructions and cuts illustrating the method of setting boards which makes this possible and will, no doubt, be glad to supply them to any applicant.

New York City. The new bylaw of the board of education, which forbids the collection of money from teachers and pupils for any purpose whatsoever, has been criticised by certain principals as hasty. Strictly interpreted the rule forbids the payment of dues to the teachers' associations, and contributions on the part of the pupils, to the Public Schools' Athletic League. It is not likely, however, that the rule will be enforced in this sense. The intention was to prevent contributions and gifts of pupils to their teachers and of teachers to their principals.

Newark, N. J. Billboards and theatrical posters will not be permitted within four hundred feet of any public school building, according to a decision of the board of education. The members of the board are impressed with the evil influence of theatrical posters and desire to keep them away from the schools as far as possible.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.
Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing. This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice or flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason" and trial proves.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

MAKING LEAD PENCILS.

"Now and then we take a visiting customer, or a school official through the pencil factory," said John A. Walker, president of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N. J., recently, "and the consensus of expression after going through is, what a marvel! how picturesque! how interesting! I didn't dream that a pencil went through so many difficult processes!

"One quick-witted lady, who the day before had seen the New York Hippodrome, said it was better to see than two Hippodromes.

"The materials come from the very ends of the country. The Dixon Graphite Mines are in northern New York state, and their cedar plant and possessions are in South Florida. One day in winter of 1904-5, the mercury at the mines was 44° below, and at the cedar plant 68° above.

"In the lead making the lead works its way through over 40 processes. The cleanliness equals that necessary for surgical tools. Here is the raw stock, then the powdering, the washing, the drying, the re-washing, the blending, the mixing, the drying, the kneading, the shaping, the air-drying system, the regulating the grades, the diameters, the sizes, the shapes, the baking in the kiln, the testing—in brief, it is marvelous.

"Then in the wood-working building is the raw cedar, the selection, the assorting, the grooving, the shaping, the gluing, putting in the leads, the varnishing, the polishing, the stamping, the tipping, the end cutting, all done by machinery, all done automatically, by difficult, painstaking processes.

"Then you see the rubber department, the nickel-tip department, each with 20 processes, each done by machinery, each done rapidly, but each marvelously exact.

"All this explains why a pencil is important. It has come to its present estate by thinking. good thinking, hard thinking; its making is difficult; it takes some three months to make a pencil from start to finish.

"We stamp our standard fine pencils 'Dixon's American Graphite.'

If you wish a delicious, lovely pencil, buy a dozen with this stamp; you will get the wood varnished like black walnut and smooth as glass The stamp is made with gold leaf, the lead is smooth like velvet or silk, its mark is clear, black, smooth, deliciously agreeable; so we say: ask your stationer for a pencil stamped in gold, with this particular stamp: Dixon's American Graphite (S. M., for No. 2 grade), and you will bless the day when you made its acquaintance."

Milwaukee, Wis. The board of education conducted during the winter of 1905-06 a series of thirty-five lectures in the school halls at an average cost of $37.02 per lecture. With few exceptions audiences that taxed the capacity of the halls greeted the lectures. A series for the fall months has just been arranged to cost an average of $32.71 per lecture. The lectures will treat chiefly of travel and history with a few on art, literature and science. Most of the lectures will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

NEW INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

The latest volume to be added to Laird & Lee's excellent series of Webster's New Standard Dictionaries, is the Intermediate School edition which has just been issued. This book is somewhat smaller than the common school edition and as its title indicates is designed to serve the needs of the intermediate school grades. The general public will also find in it a complete and inexpensive lexicon embodying many features not found in a book of similar size.

LAIRD & LEE'S

Great Standard Series of Dictionaries

FOR LIBRARIES, HOMES, OFFICES, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, HIGH SCHOOLS, COMMON SCHOOLS, INCLUDING ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ALL GRAMMAR GRADES

Webster's New Standard Dictionary awarded Gold Medal and Diploma, World's Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, Gold Medal awarded Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905. Officially adopted for use in Public Schools and other Educational Institutions

Webster's New Standard Dictionary Library Edition

Contains Dictionaries of Biography, Geography, Biblical, Musical and Classical Names, Legal Terms, Medical Words and Symbols, Mythology, Latin, Greek, Persian, Hindu, Egyptian, Hebrew, Teutonic and Norse Heroes, Deities and other Legendary Characters; Foreign Phrases, Synonyms, Metric System, Proofreading and English Word Building. Degrees of adjectives, plurals of nouns, irregular verbs. Proper nouns indicated by capital initials. Hundreds of new words now appearing in a lexicon for the first time. Bound in full flexible leather, polished green edges, thumb-indexed, and containing **784** pages, over 900 illustrations, 30 full-page plates, 11 in colors. Special frontispiece. Enclosed in box, **$2.50.**



Size, 6 x 8 inches. 1⅝ in. thick.

Webster's New Standard Dictionary High School and Collegiate Edition

Contains all the features of the Library Edition, extensive etymologies, the use of capital initials in words invariably commencing with a capital, principal parts of verbs, degrees of adjectives, plural of nouns, synonyms, etc. **784** pages, 900 illustrations, 26 full-page plates, 6 in colors, half leather, stamped in gold, sprinkled edges, thumb-indexed, **$1.50.**

Students' Common School Edition

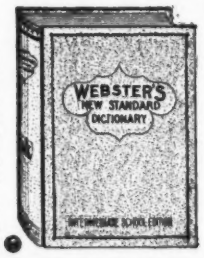
without medical, legal and mythological Dictionaries. **750** pages, 840 illustrations, 14 full-page plates, 2 pages, colored maps, Eastern and Western Hemisphere, a feature found in this edition only. Special frontispiece, black silk cloth, side and back title in gold. 6¼ x 5 inches, **75c.**

A Dictionary of Dictionaries, containing all the principal features of the large, cumbersome lexicons, the encyclopedia and the gazetteer; covers twenty-seven special copyrighted features, more than has ever been granted any one lexicon by the Librarian of Congress.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL EDITION

Completing the Series of the Famous Webster's New Standard Dictionaries

For Intermediate Grades.—A new and original dictionary just issued from the press. Hand composition, printed from new plates used exclusively for this edition and entirely different from our other lexicons. 30,000 words, with definitions. About 6,000 synonyms in direct connection with vocabulary words. Proper nouns indicated by capital initials, a feature originated by us. Degrees of adjectives; irregular forms of verbs, plurals of nouns; hundreds of new words. Diacritic marks uniform with Webster's New Standard Dictionaries



based on Webster's original system. Key foot of each page. Evolution of Diacritical Markings; Key to Pronunciation; Principal Signs used in Writing and Typography; Abbreviations in Common Use and other Encyclopedic Features; Vocabulary words in bold-face type. 456 Pages, 600 special Text-Illustrations arranged in direct connection with the words to be illustrated. Special frontispiece and two pages of Flags of Nations in Colors, size 4¾ x 6¼ in. 1¼ in. thick. Black silk cloth, title in gold, **50c.**

Elementary School Edition.—More than 25,000 words and definitions, printed from different plates than other school editions, special engravings, bold-face type for all vocabulary words. 416 pages, black silk cloth, gold stamp, 30c.

This series of dictionaries contains more new words than any similar set of lexicons published in this country or Europe. Each volume contains a key to pronunciation foot of each page. The diacritical markings are simple and based upon standard authorities, recognized by all educators and used in all schools. Uniform in design and the best adapted for all grades, literary work and general use.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED Insist on getting the editions bearing LAIRD & LEE's imprint.

For sale at all bookstores, by all jobbers, news companies and school-book supply dealers, or sent direct, on receipt of price, by publishers.

LAIRD & LEE, 263-265 Wabash Ave. . . . . CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The work contains approximately 30,000 vocabulary words, each printed in bold black type. Over five thousand synonyms, printed in italics, are arranged in connection with the vocabulary words. Hundreds of new words, representing the latest additions to the language appear in this book for the first time. Proper nouns are indicated by capital letters; a feature of great value to every pupil. The degrees of adjectives and the irregular forms of words are given.

The diacritical marks used are simple, uniform with other editions of Webster's New Standard Dictionary, and based upon Webster's original system in use in all the schools. A key to the marks is at the foot of each page. A special study on the Evolution of Diacritical markings with complete key to pronunciation is to be found in the book.

Six hundred text engravings, arranged in direct connection with the work to be illustrated are distributed through the book. Many of the engravings represent the latest developments in the mechanical arts, giving the child accurate and practical ideas of modern mechanics and the evolution from the more primitive devices of elemental civilization. Thus valuable comparisons can be made, such as the tricycle with the automobile, the treadmill with the modern engine. The threshing machine, the telephone, typesetting machine, traction engine and tally-ho are only a very few of these illustrations. Nature study is represented by hundreds of engravings of animal and plant life. Geometry, music, architecture and other subjects are also copiously illustrated. The flags of all nations constitute a fitting frontispiece.

English Word Building, showing the meaning of stems, prefixes and suffixes; abbreviations in common use; rules for spelling; marks used in proof-reading, etc., are some of the encyclopedic features.

The book contains 456 pages, 4¾ by 6¼ inches in size. The paper, composition and printing are excellent. The binding is black silk cloth, with a special cover design and gold stamped title. The price of the book is fifty cents.

This dictionary has the merit of containing more pages, more illustrations, more words, more new terms, more synonyms and more special features than any similar school dictionary ever put upon the market. The price is low and within the reach of every child.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS

ARITHMETIC:
The Rational Arithmetics—Myers and Brooks.

SPELLER:
The Gilbert Word Book.

U. S. HISTORY:
Davidson's History of the United States.

ENGLISH for HIGH SCHOOLS:
Herrick & Damon's Composition and Rhetoric.
Newcomer's English and American Literatures.
Scott and Buck's Brief English Grammar.
The Lake English Classics—35 volumes.

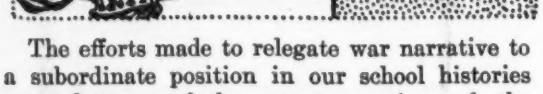
LATIN:
Janes and Jenks's Bellum Helveticum.
Lowe and Ewing's Cæsar.
Miller and Beeson's Second Latin Book.
Johnston's Cicero's Orations.
Knapp's Vergil.
Jones's Latin Prose.
Riggs-Scott Latin Prose.

SCIENCE:
Mann and Twiss's Physics.
Davis's Elements of Chemistry.

GERMAN:
Becker's Elements of German.
Allen and Batt's German Stories.

Send for Descriptive Circulars

SCOTT, FORESMAN & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
378-388 Wabash Ave. - - CHICAGO



The efforts made to relegate war narrative to a subordinate position in our school histories were features of the recent meeting of the American Peace Society. Arguments were advanced that stress should be laid upon more potent influences in the upbuilding of nations rather than their military development. This tendency has been noticeable in our history texts within the last few decades and each new book gives fewer pages to war history and correspondingly more pages to political and social history.

The vacation months present an annual opportunity for school boards and superintendents to examine their stock of surplus school books and dispose of such as they have no need for. George B. Doan & Company of Chicago have for many years made it a business to buy new and old school books and have always paid spot cash and the highest market price. School officials will do well to write them for a quotation on any books which they may have.

Two very important new arithmetics (the Standard Series of Mathematics) are the New Elementary Arithmetic and the New Advanced Arithmetic, by John W. Cook and Miss N. Cropsey. The former book, intended for use in the third, fourth and fifth elementary grades, contains an abundance of carefully graded exercises designed to develop the subject systematically and to train pupils to think in number, and the latter book is fairly representative of what is best and progressive in present day methods. It emphasizes three most important things: to train in scientific reasoning, to train in concentration, and to train in accuracy.

WE BUY
ALL KINDS OF
New and Second-Hand
SCHOOL BOOKS
FOR SPOT CASH
GEO. B. DOAN & CO.
300 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Tacoma, Wash. A special election has been called by the board of education to determine whether the citizens desire the introduction of the free text book system.

Owatonna, Minn. The board of education will introduce the free text book system in the schools, beginning with next September. New books have been adopted by the board as follows: Progressive speller, Heath primer, Progressive readers, Hall's Arithmetic Primer, Werner's Arithmetic, Milne's Arithmetic, Mother Tongue Language books, Everyday English.

Milwaukee, Wis. The adoption of "Stepping Stones to Literature" readers has been temporarily enjoined on the ground that the text book committee of the school board is illegally constituted.

D. C. Heath & Company, Boston, have issued a new supplementary reading book entitled, "Days and Deeds a Hundred Years Ago," by Stone & Fickett. The book is intended for the reading of children from ten to fourteen years of age. It gives accounts of the struggles of the pioneers in what was the New West from 1780 to 1820, and includes many details concerning social and industrial life a hundred years ago. The story of the beginnings of the electric telegraph, modes of travel and many other matters essential to the proper education of children are told. The book forms the sequel to the author's previous "Everyday Life in the Colonies." There are nine full page illustrations by Frank T. Merrill, the noted historical artist. The price is 35 cents per copy.

Columbia, S. C. A series of text books has been adopted by the state board of education for uniform use in all the public schools of the state.

"The Making of the American Nation," published by Silver, Burdett & Company, is a notable addition to the grammar grade histories of the United States. It presents all the vital and critical activities of the opening years of the twentieth century as the legitimate and inevitable fruiting of long-time historical movements.

The book includes lists of collateral reading, the books mentioned being those most likely to be found in available libraries, and a comprehensive list of good books for further reading which is given in the Appendix. The Appendix also includes the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

PATHWAYS IN NATURE AND LITERATURE

A First and Second Reader

First Reader, 20 Cents Second Reader, 30 Cents

Very beautifully illustrated in colors. "The finest books I ever saw," said one Superintendent.

Admirably adapted for the Second and Third Reader grades.

These books show the highest workmanship both in mechanical skill and authorship.

SEND FOR SAMPLE PAGES.

University Publishing Co.
27 and 29 West 23d St., NEW YORK
NEW ORLEANS BOSTON

Wheeling, W. Va. The introduction of the free text book system is being favorably considered. A portion of the board of education wishes to supply all the books immediately, but others, including the superintendent of schools and a great number of citizens, believe that the change should be made gradually. Whenever a pupil needs a new book, the same is to be supplied by the board.

TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The Scott-Southworth Lessons in English, Books I and II, have been adopted for exclusive use in all the public schools of Indiana. The adoption is for ten years, and bids were offered upon fourteen different series of books. Circular matter descriptive of this series may be obtained by writing Benj. H. Sanborn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

Anaconda, Mont., adopted Scott & Denny's Elementary Composition, Moore's Commercial Arithmetic.

Owensboro, Ky. Dana's Geological Story and Abernathy's American Literature have been adopted for use in the high school.

Peoria, Ill. The recommendation of the text book committee that Collar & Daniell's Beginner's Latin, published by Ginn & Company, and Moody & Lovett's English Literature, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, be adopted for high school use, has been deferred by the board.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE
By J. H. GILMORE, Ph. D., of the University of Rochester.
A Book that meets the present requirements in teaching Literature. For advanced High School or first year College work. *Price, 75 cts.* Specimen pages mailed on request.
We also publish Question books on Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar and History.
Write for Catalogue.
SCRANTOM, WETMORE & CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOOKS --- JUST PUBLISHED

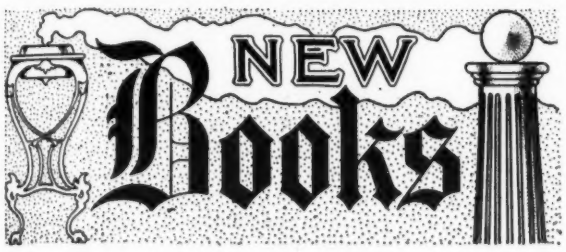
Tappan's American Hero Stories - - - - - $0.55
Suitable for reading in the fourth and fifth grades.

Tappan's Short History of England's and America's Literature 1.20
For High Schools.

Webster's Elements of English Grammar and Composition .55
For the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Send for Educational Catalogue for 1906 and Illustrated Educational Bulletin.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago



American History in Literature.

In Two Volumes. Volume I. 12mo, cloth, 178 pages. Illustrated. List price, 50 cents; mailing price, 55 cents. Volume II. In preparation. Compiled by Martha A. L. Lane and Mabel Hill, Instructor in History in the Lowell (Mass.) State Normal School. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

Considerable care has been exercised in choosing the material for this volume. Choice selections adapted to fix in the reader's mind the most important facts of American history, grouped according to periods: The New World, the New Homes, Colonial life, the Revolution, the Union, Keeping the Union, the Civil War, the Growth of the Nation. Notes make the selections intelligible. Illustrations add to the interest. The reading of these selections in connection with the study of history cannot fail to awaken a new interest.

Selected Poems and Tales of Edgar Allan Poe.

Edited with introduction and notes by Charles Marshall Graves, of the editorial staff of the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va. 188 pages. Illustrated. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Chicago.

There has been much criticism of the action of the judges who failed to give Poe a place in the Hall of Fame. Some people think him the greatest poetic genius of America. He had a rare faculty of using English words. Yet few people are in the habit of reading all of his writings. The publishers are doing the great mass of readers a service in bringing out the Silver Series of Classics. The series contain the best that each of the great writers has produced.

The introduction to this number of the series gives a biographical sketch of the poet, and an estimate of his poetry and prose tales. The poems selected are twenty-seven in number, "the cream of the author's writing"; all that the student or general reader needs to know. Five tales are chosen, each characteristic in style and plot. These show a vivid imagination, especially "The Gold Bug." It required ingenuity to get up such a story. "The Fall of the House of Usher" drew general attention to Poe as a remarkable writer.

The biography is frank, giving Poe's weaknesses as well as his merits. The notes throw all the light possible on his writings And yet it is doubtful if any one fully understands all of the poet's weird fancies.

HAVE YOU HEARD ?
OF THE
Palmer Cox Brownie Primer



110 Pages. Two Colors 175 Pictures.

Sample, postpaid, to any parent or teacher, 32 cents.

The ideal child's companion for the school or nursery.

The Century Co., Union Square New York

LIPPINCOTT'S TEXT-BOOKS

WE HAVE TEXT-BOOKS ON

ARITHMETIC
ALGEBRA
GEOMETRY
U. S. HISTORY
GENERAL HISTORY
PHYSIOLOGY
ASTRONOMY
PHYSICS
ZOOLOGY
CIVIL GOVERNMENT
LANGUAGE and GRAMMAR
DICTIONARIES

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE LATEST AND BEST

Just Published
THE RECITATION
By SAMUEL HAMILTON, Ph. D., Supt. of Schools, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Vol. V. in Lippincott's Educational Series

This volume will be of great assistance to young teachers in the study of the practical phases of school work, and will also be very helpful to older teachers who have not yet reached the point of perfection.

The author is sound in theory, simple in treatment, clear and concise in presentation, brief and pointed in discussion, and withal, practical and helpful.

CLOTH, $1.25

ENTIRELY NEW—JUST PUBLISHED.
CULLER'S TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSICS
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

This work, first-class in every particular, was written with special reference to the needs of pupils in the secondary schools.

A New Three-Volume Series of Text-Books on
PHYSIOLOGY
Carefully adapted to the needs and comprehension of pupils of the various grades.
By Dr. J. A. CULLER, Miami University

No School-room is Complete without
LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

Lippincott's New Gazetteer.

A complete pronouncing gazetteer of the world. 2,053 pages, quarto. Price, sheep, $10 net; half russia, $12.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, London.

Lippincott's Gazetteer has been the standard geographical dictionary in the English language during the last fifty years. The volume has been brought to date a number of times by text alterations, but the present book has been entirely rewritten and reset from new type. The 1906 edition represents four years of painstaking work on the part of a trained corps of editors under the immediate direction of Messrs. Louis and Angelo Heilprin. Nothing remains of the old book except the framework, together with the system of pronunciation introduced by the late Dr. Joseph Thomas.

The book is in truth a geographical dictionary, listing over 100,000 geographical and political divisions and locations of every corner of the globe. Statistics of population, production, mining, manufactures, exploration, physical and general history are given as compiled from the latest foreign and domestic censuses. No effort has been spared to secure comprehensiveness and accuracy. Condensation is noticeable without, however, the sacrifice of literary style.

Of places in the United States every hamlet of fifty inhabitants has been located and described. The descriptions of the larger cities are complete and adequate. The latest data concerning the Philippine Islands as incorporated in the Government reports of 1905, also of Cuba, Mexico and the South American states are included. Such territorial changes as reflected in the Russo-Japanese War and the latest explorations as those of the British Expedition to Tibet and the Arctic and Antarctic explorations are presented in condensed form.

An important adjunct to the geographic treatment of important places is the historic reference, which will be found of immense value to the student of history.

A gazetteer is of great value in the school and is almost indispensable for reference in connection with the study of geography. This book merits a place in every school library as much as an encyclopedia or a dictionary.

WAGONER'S DISINFECTANT.

A few reasons why Wagoner's Odorless Disinfectant is the only practical and the best disinfectant for use in school rooms:

1st. It is absolutely odorless. It does not have a worse odor than the one sought to be removed. It is cheap. One tablespoonful makes one gallon made for use. It sells at 25 cents per pound in bulk, or in $1 boxes containing 3½ pounds net, in $2 boxes containing 7½ pounds net. One box is usually enough to keep a school room in a perfect sanitary condition for one year.

2nd. It is easily applied by dissolving one tablespoonful to each gallon of water. Use in a sprinkling can by walking up and down the aisles and sprinkle the floor after sweeping about twice a week.

3rd. It throws off no poisonous gases like formaldehyde, and you do not have to air the rooms after using it. The janitors will use this when other disinfectants that are hard and unpleasant to use are neglected. It is guaranteed to be a positive germ killer and to destroy any odor in twenty seconds.

Circulars and complete information may be obtained on application to the Wagoner Disinfectant Company, Knightstown, Ind.

WHY NOT?



USE THE BEST ON THE MARKET

Eagle Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Steel Pens, Colored Pencils and Crayons. Compasses, Rubber Erasers, Etc. Send for samples and prices to the

EAGLE PENCIL CO., 377-379 Broadway, New York.

SCHOOL VENTILATION.

The paramount issue regarding the construction or maintenance of a school house should be that of adequate and efficient ventilation.

Many school houses are equipped with the old system of "duct and flue," proving most inadequate and inoperative. Many of the older school buildings of the country have no provision whatever for ventilation, and the reports are general, as coming from the various school superintendents of the country, that some provision must be made to remedy this far-reaching evil.

Nothing more quickly saps the mental vigor of a child than bad air, and to force these children to sit in a school room that is close and stuffy, breathing over and over again the excreta and foulness of each other's lungs, is like feeding them poison. Headaches, coughs, colds and pneumonia are the direct results of bad ventilation.

The Acorn Brass Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill., has, by mail, asked hundreds of the school superintendents of the country if it is not a fact that these conditions exist, and the responses, hundreds in number, have been but a reiteration of the other, that the average school room is badly in need of ventilation. While some of the school buildings are employing the "duct and flue" system, it is necessary to furnish an auxiliary to make effective a system but partially started. Acorn Natural Ventilators are very widely known, having been installed on many of the largest buildings of the country. The particular ventilator adapted for school use is known as the 8-inch Oblong Ventilator, die-drawn from solid brass. This ventilator is particularly constructed for direct sash rail installation, setting the ventilators into the upper or lower sash rails of windows.

The inside diffusion box of each ventilator deflects the course of the air upward, and within this diffusion box is a fine double mesh screening, which eliminates dust, dirt and soot and which screening is removable for cleaning purposes.

The outer hood picking the air up from the bottom, obviates the entrance of rain, snow or sleet.

Each ventilator can be fully opened or tightly closed, as the conditions justify, thus regulating the intake of air. Where the lower sash rails of windows are not sufficient depth to accommodate the direct installation of ventilators, plain finished panels are furnished, with the ventilators set into the panels, and the panels installed into the running sash grooves of windows, which panels are removable at will.

The durability of Acorn Ventilators is absolute. There is nothing to break, nothing to get out of order, and are constructed to be proof against inquisitiveness.

These ventilators are installed at the top or bottom, or both top and bottom, of windows, thus permitting a perfect system of ventilation, absolutely without draught.

A PURE CRAYON.

Price is oftentimes a poor criterion to judge an article by and school authorities are beginning to learn that it is unprofitable to buy a school crayon simply because it is the very cheapest on the market. Marking and wearing qualities with healthfulness of ingredients are now considered by progressive boards to be of primary importance and price is a secondary consideration to be taken up only when the first named are secured.

The "National Dustless" crayon has constantly proven by test to be without peer for the whiteness of the mark it makes and the amount of surface it will cover. The price, too, will be found to be lower than that of any other pure "chalk" crayon.

The National Crayon Company, which manufactures the "National Dustless" crayons, reports the largest demand for its product in the history of the firm. Samples of the crayon will be cheerfully mailed to any school authorities on request. The firm's factory is located at Westchester, Pa.

JANITOR SUPPLIES.

The school housekeeping side of school management is by no means a small item in the successful operation of a building. In this age of specialization attention is given to certain things which make for greater practicability as well as serviceability.

The Wm. Dilly Company, 194 Wabash Ave., Chicago, anticipated this tendency, and since 1875 has made a specialty of manufacturing janitor supplies, particularly janitors' brushes, so that to-day they are the oldest and largest manufacturers in this line in the west.

For over twenty years they have satisfied the janitors of the Rookery building and such buildings as the Auditorium. The Great Northern and the Chicago Public Libraries are their steady customers.

The fundamental reason for this success is the fact that the janitor brushes are built on practical lines. The actual users of the brushes have suggested improvements, which have always been favorably considered, until now a practically perfect product is manufactured.



CLASS PINS OUR SPECIALTY

If interested in Class Pins, write to us. We will make for you, free of charge, special and original designs executed in colors. Be sure to let us know what your class colors are, and about how many pins you can use; we will then quote you our lowest net figures.

We do first-class work only, but at very reasonable prices.

Bunde & Upmeyer Co., Jewelers, 71-75 Wisconsin Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DOING BUSINESS WITH CHINA.

William Gaertner & Company, 5349 Lake Ave., Chicago, received last month letters from China. One of them was from the Canton Christian College of Honkong, Canton, China, ordering bill of goods. The other was from the Imperial Polytechnic College of Siccawei, Shanghai, and was to the effect that although the writer was very well pleased with the goods and prices as submitted he was forced to place his order elsewhere because of the boycott on American goods.

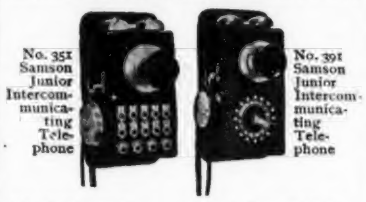
The Gaertner firm manufactures high grade physical apparatus. The manager expressed himself as satisfied with the result and said he thought the boycott entirely justifiable. One order was bought and paid for with American money, the other was to be paid for with Chinese money. This seems to bring the matter of boycott pretty near home.

NOW FOR TELEPHONES

"Tallow Candle"

Is the present method of

SCHOOL COMMUNICATION



No. 351 Samson Junior Intercommunicating Telephone

No. 391 Samson Junior Intercommunicating Telephone

School, Lowell, Mass. School, Greenfield, Mass.

"Rotokoil" Telephone Switchboard

High School, Naugatuck, Conn.



PRACTICABILITY

Before inaugurating our school telephone advertising campaign, we conclusively demonstrated by time tests of actual installations, the practicability of our apparatus. Accompanying illustrations show types of our inexpensive, medium, and the most up-to-date systems.

DESCRIPTIVE MATTER

"School Telephone" Bulletin, No. 6, carefully illustrating and describing eight distinct systems, and "Telephone Practice" Bulletin, No. 7, illustrating actual installations, mailed on request.

ELECTRIC GOODS MANF'G. CO.

TELEPHONE SPECIALISTS

21 years of electrical specialty experience

We have the plant, the men, and the experience

115 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO 930 Monon Bldg. TORONTO 130 Bay St. SAN FRANCISCO

A SCHOOL WAGON.

A centralized school could never be conducted successfully without means for conveying the pupils and the "School Wagon" has of necessity become a regular adjunct. To carry the children safely and comfortably in all kinds of weather a special vehicle is necessary. S. D. Kiger & Company of Indianapolis perfected a wagon for this purpose about a year ago and have supplied more than fifty for rural schools in Indiana alone. The wagons are built in three sizes to carry fifteen, twenty and twenty-five pupils, respectively. They are strongly constructed to withstand the roughest possible roads and may be purchased at a price within the reach of any district. Circular matter and prices may be obtained on request.

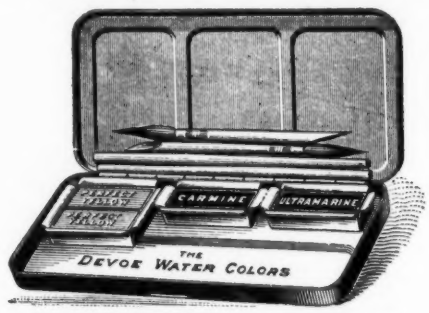
The firm also carries a complete line of school supplies and publishes the well known S. D. K. school register.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. The Johnson system of temperature regulation has been ordered installed in the new Courtright avenue school building.

DEVOE SCHOOL WATER COLORS.

The oldest and largest manufacturers of colors and brushes is the Devoe & Raynolds Company, 176 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Its factories are located in Chicago, New York and Brooklyn.

The achievement which commends this company more largely to the school public consists in the fact that it is the only one in the United States making School Water Colors.



A POPULAR THREE COLOR BOX OF DEVOE WATER COLORS

It owns a color plant where Carmine, Vermillion, Lakes, etc., etc., are manufactured and where special attention can be given to the product in order to meet in the largest measure the wants of the school room.

The managers of this company have made a special study of the needs of class-room in drawing work. The color, brushes and boxes are specially adapted for the pursuit of art



A SEVEN COLOR BOX OF DEVOE WATER COLORS

education as followed in the schools. The firm has made artists' materials for many years and was therefore equipped, after studying school room conditions, to meet this special condition.

The Devoe colors as well as the Devoe color boxes may be obtained at most of the school stores or the local dealers.

U. S. UNIVERSAL INKWELL.

While most successful articles of school use are the result of gradual evolution, the U. S. Inkwell is an entirely new departure in its line. The inventor, being engaged in school work himself, recognized many weak points in the old fashioned inkwells that came to his attention. He determined therefore to construct a well in which the working parts were covered and which might be fitted to any desk, regardless of the size of the hole. His researches led him to construct and patent an inkwell consisting of a lower plate to hold the inkwell proper; an aluminum slide to cover the glass, and a steel stamped housing over all to protect it. The slide he arranged to be held up against the housing by means of two springs perforated from the bottom plate, enabling the slide to work uniformly and noiselessly. Thus constructed, the inkwell was found to be practically unbreakable, as there was nothing for the pupil to get hold of or bend. Placed on the market as the U. S. Universal Inkwell, the device found immediate favor with school authorities. Repeated orders have been placed during the ten months the firm has existed.

Another feature of the well which deserves mention is the shape of the glass. Instead of having a flat bottom it is acorn shaped, which permits the use of the last drop of ink, protects the pen points and is easily cleaned. It is made in two sizes.

The factory is located at Evansville, Ind., and is fully equipped with modern machinery to turn out 5,000 inkwells daily. The officers of the firm, whose pictures may be found on this page, are: S. E. Anderson, president and manager; J. J. Kastner, Jr., secretary and treasurer; F. W. Goedeke, vice president.

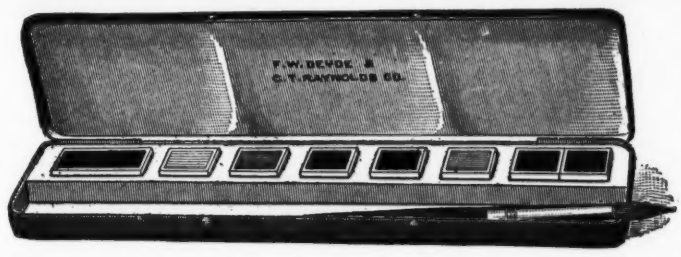
School authorities, desk manufacturers and supply dealers are requested to write for circulars and price list. A sample of the inkwell will be sent on application.

A CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The American Commercial Schools Institution, Washington, D. C., is offering a fine four years' course of study to teachers and others that may be taken entirely by correspondence. This enables those who are in positions to earn a Bachelor or Doctor's degree at a comparatively small expense and without losing a single day from their regular work. The tuition rates are reasonable.

The four years' course is divided into eight groups of study. Two groups can be readily completed in one year. However, each student is permitted to advance as rapidly as he has opportunity to do his work.

Full information may be secured by addressing the Dean, American Commercial Schools Institution, Washington, D. C.



The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Colors and Brushes in the United States offer to the public school teachers the best line of school colors possible; a large assortment at special prices.

The cut shows our New No. 219—one whole pan Camboge; seven half pans; Crimson, New Blue, New Green, Orange, Violet, Warm Grey, Cold Grey and one No. 7 Brush—each 45 cents.

Send for special price list; address Department 5.

Devoe & Raynolds Co.

176 Randolph St., Chicago.
Fulton and William Sts., New York.
1214 Grand Ave., Kansas City.



S. E. ANDERSON, Pres.

F. W. GOEDEKE, Vice-Pres. J. KASTNER, JR., Sec'y, Treas.

Officers of the U. S. Inkwell Co., Evansville, Ind.



THE GREATEST AMERICAN EDUCATORS

Have Recommended, Endorsed, and Advocated the Adoption of the

"Holden System for Preserving Books"

In the Public Schools of the U. S.

This "System" Provides the means of

Making the text-books last 60 per cent. longer
Keeping the books Clean, Neat and Sanitary
Promoting Economy and Hygiene
Saving Money for Every Taxpayer

The Holden Adjustable Book Covers are Waterproof and Germ Proof. Wear Like Leather

The Holden Quick Repairing Material Instantly Repairs Broken or Weakened Bindings, Loosened or Torn Leaves

Orders Amounting to Hundreds of Thousands of Book Covers And Hundreds of Dozens of Repairing Material Received Weekly

ORDER AT ONCE FOR FALL DELIVERY

HOLDEN PATENT BOOK COVER CO.

G. W. HOLDEN, Pres't. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. M. C. HOLDEN, Sec'y.

The Best TONIC

For the restoration of energy and vitality; the relief of mental and nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion or appetite, there is no remedy so beneficial as

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate

(Non-Alcoholic.)

It is a scientific and carefully prepared preparation of the phosphates that provides the tonic and nerve food needed to improve the general health.

If your druggist can't supply you, send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., for sample bottle, postage paid.

The Reason.

A teacher in a public school of Boston once had great difficulty in imparting to a boy pupil of ten certain elementary principles of grammar. In class one day the instructor experienced more than the usual amount of trouble with the lad. In desperation, the teacher finally blurted out the question: "At least, you can tell me why we study grammar?"

"Yes, ma'am," returned the pupil, "we study grammar so that we can laugh at the mistakes of others."

Teacher: Who discovered America?

Small Boy: Dunno.

Teacher: Why, I supposed every boy in school knew that.

Small Boy: I didn't know that it was lost.



Little George: When I go to school I want second-hand books!

Father: Why?

Little George: Because second-hand books are easier than new ones, for they have been learned once.

Ein neues Futter.

Lehrer: Wovon nährt sich der Löwe?

Paul: Von Wüstenkönigen.

Lehrer: Wie kommst du auf solchen Unsinn?

Paul: Bitte, hier steht's: „Wüstenkönig ist (ißt) der Löwe."



THE queen of hearts had made some marks,
Upon the royal paper.
The lines were true, black as your shoe;
Which fact did not escape her.
When to her clans she showed the plans,
They said as one, "How charming,
Our queen has found some way profound
To much improve her writing."

Of course it was evident what had improved the Queen's handwriting, she had sent 16c in United States Postage Stamps to the Dixon Company, and they had sent her a package of their famous **AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS.**

They will do the same to you if you wish to become acquainted with the best pencils for the many kinds of educational work.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

He Thought He Knew.

A teacher was having a lesson upon latitude and its effect upon climate.

"Now, who can tell me," she inquired, "why it grows colder as we travel toward the north?" A youngster cried out, "It's because you get further away from the creator."

Teacher: Johnny, what is the capital of the United States?

Johnny: The gold reserve.

Teacher: "Johnny, into what parts is liquid measure divided?"

Johnny: "Swigs, half-pints, schooners and growlers."

"Now, Lucy, I want you to solve an example in arithmetic. Suppose I gave you one kitten and your aunt gave you two more, how many kittens would you have?" "Seven." "Oh, no; one and two is three." "Yes, but I've got four kittens at home now."

Teacher: Johnny, why don't you study your lesson; do you want to be kept in after school?

Johnny: Yessum, please; Jimmy Murphy's gang is layin' fer me down in de next alley.

In the Slum District.

Woman—And why don't you go to school now?

Boy—Because I'm going to night school when I'm big.

Teacher: Johnnie, you please answer this question: If it takes a pupil half an hour to do his lesson, how long will it take two pupils to do it?

Johnnie: One whole hour.

The Correct View.

Anxious Mother—"Willie, dear, do you ever have any trouble with the other little boys at school?"

Willie—"Naw! I lick one of 'em every once in a while, but that ain't the least bit o' trouble."

Education.

"Well," remarked the man who favored a greater navy, "this war in the east is a great lesson to us."

"That's what," replied the other. "I've learned a lot o' new names that I never knew were in the geographies."

Principals and teachers often find very odd answers to some of the most serious questions asked in an examination. The main object seems to be in eluding the real question while sometimes the smaller students will get fragments of different statements intermixed in a very ludicrous manner. Here are examples of some that were recently given in a school at Newark, N. J.:

Q. "Write an account of the plants and animals of North America."

A. "Some of the animals of the torried zone are ape, lion, tiger, wolf, panther, alligator, meank and the bold instructor. The plants and animals grow to a very high height."

Q. "Contrast the manner of living in northern and in tropical North America."

A. "The contrast manner of living in the northern part of North America is not very enumerous. The contrast manner of living in the tropical North America is very enumerous."

Q. "What novel or long story have you ever read? Who wrote it?"

A. "Hawthorn Tanglewood wrote the 'Golden Fleece.'"

Q. "Describe the islands lying off the coast of Asia."

A. "The islands lying off the coast of Asia slope into the Indian Ocean."

Q. "Write a composition on the following: 'The Prettiest Thing in Our School.'"

A. "The prettiest thing in our school is my teacher. I like her better than any other teacher. She does not scold me very much. And she is so nice."

Q. "What causes vapor to change into cloud, and then into rain? What causes winds? Name three kinds."

A. "Wind is caused by the wave on the ocean; wind is flying air."

Q. "Describe the form of the earth and give its dimensions. What do the rotation and the revolution of the earth cause?"

A. "The rotation causes day and night and the revolution a year, so we have day and night years. Rotation causes the earth to go rapidly; revolution causes it to go slower."

Of Interest to You

The Scott-Southworth Lessons in English, Books One and Two, were on May 14 adopted by a Commission of experts for exclusive use in all the public schools in Indiana. The adoption is for ten years, and bids were offered upon fourteen different series. Correspondence earnestly solicited.

Chicago **BENJ. H. SANBORN & CO., BOSTON** New York

IMPORTANT GERMAN TEXTS

A NEW GERMAN COURSE
Combining a Grammar and a Reader
By EDWIN F. BACON, Ph. B.
Instructor in Modern Languages, State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.
384 Pages. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL
Edited by RICHARD ALEXANDER VON MINCKWITZ
DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.
355 Pages, 12mo, cloth. Price, 65c.
Illustrated. Edited with Introduction, Critical Studies of the Play by Eminent Authorities, Bibliography, Notes and Vocabulary.

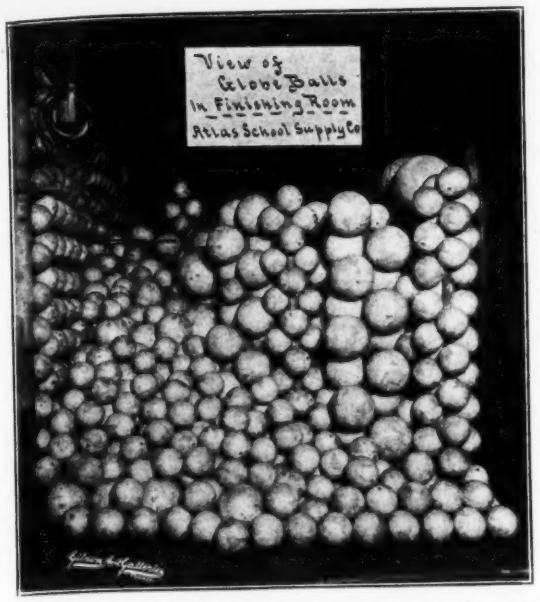
ON THE PRESS

GOETHE'S HERMANN UND DOROTHEA
Edited by RICHARD ALEXANDER VON MINCKWITZ

SCHILLER'S DER NEFFE ALS ONKEL
Edited by HERBERT SANBORN
Instructor in Modern Languages, Bancroft School, Worcester, Mass.

MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO.
44-60 East 23d Street : : : : New York City

Photo by Gibson Art Gallery, Chicago



A PILE OF GLOBE BALLS IN THE FINISHING ROOM
Factory of the Atlas School Supply Co.

FORGING AHEAD RAPIDLY.

The Atlas School Supply Co., 315-321 Wabash Ave., Chicago, is coming to the front at a pace that is little short of remarkable.

The officers of the company, Art. W. Cowdin, president; Fred E. Cardy, secretary; and Irving R. Rehm, treasurer, are all enterprising and progressive men who have had years of experience in the manufacture and sale of school supplies.

The policy of the company has always been to manufacture honest, dependable goods and to sell them at reasonable prices. The success that they have achieved has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. During the last year their business has grown so rapidly that it has been necessary to increase the capital stock of their corporation, which now amounts to $50,000 fully paid up.

In the manufacture of fine globes they are now regarded as the leaders and the adoption of their goods by the government and high class educational institutions is evidence of their superiority.

The Politico-Relief Maps manufactured exclusively by the Atlas Company are in daily use in the best schools throughout the civilized world. The demand for these goods is constantly increasing, both from new customers and from schools where they have been in use for years.

The *New Atlas* Noiseless Eraser (Tape Bound) that they have just placed on the market has made a wonderful hit and additional machinery for the manufacture of them is being rapidly installed.

They also make a specialty of School Stationery. Having their own bindery and buying paper in car-load lots enables them to promptly execute orders of any size.

Their new catalogue for 1906 and 1907 is an artistic success and its convenience for ready reference will be greatly appreciated.

If you desire a copy of it, address: ATLAS SCHOOL SUPPLY Co., 315-321 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

The South Carolina Adoptions.

Columbia, S. C. The state text book commission for South Carolina met June 24th and adopted books for five years' use in the public schools of the state.

The books selected for common school use are: Graded Literature Series, books I, II and III, Maynard, Merrill & Co.; Johnson's Fourth and Fifth Readers, B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.; Stepping Stones to Literature, books 1 to 6 supplementary, Silver, Burdett & Company.

Benson & Glen's Speller and Definer, D. C. Heath & Company; Hunt's Speller, American Book Co.

Brook's Mental Arithmetic, Christopher Sower Co.; Wentworth's Elementary and Practical arithmetics, Ginn & Co.

Buehler's Modern English Grammar and Hotchkiss & Buehler's Modern English Lessons, Newson & Co.

Frye's higher geography, Ginn & Co.; Redway's Primary, American Book Co.

Krohn's physiologies (2 books), D. Appleton & Co.

Lee's Primary History, B. F. Johnson & Co.; Thompson's History of the United States, D. C. Heath & Co.; White's History of South Carolina, Silver, Burdett & Co.; Dargan's History of South Carolina, State Publishing Co.

Barnes' Outlook Writing System, O. P. Barnes; Natural Vertical Writing System, D. C. Heath & Co.; Augsburg Drawing, Educational Publishing Co.; Riverside Series Song Books, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The following books were adopted for use in the high school course:

English—Sykes' Elementary English Composition; Tappan's England's and America's Literature; Literary Masterpieces.

Latin—Bain's First Book in Latin; Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin Grammar; Harper & Tolman's Caesar.

Business Course—The First Book in Business Methods; O'Neill's Punctuation.

Natural Science—Hunnicutt Agriculture for the Common Schools; Bailey's Botany.

Civics—Wallace's Civics.

Geography—Tarr's Physical Geography (new).

Algebra—Lippincott's Elementary Algebra; Wentworth's New School Algebra.

History—Dargan's History of South Carolina; Myers' General History (Rev. Ed.); American History Leaflets, Hart.

Geometry—Wells' Essentials of Geometry.

The best of the old; the best of the new

Smith's Arithmetics

By David Eugene Smith

Professor of Mathematics in Teachers College, Columbia University

These arithmetics are intended to vitalize the teaching of elementary mathematics. They preserve the best of the old-time books with their topical method and their abundant drill and at the same time include material that is thoroughly modern in arrangement and in treatment.

They furnish simple, rational and practical work which will fit the pupil for the business world in which he is to live.

In the selection of problems those against which teachers have long protested have been replaced by those appealing to the life, the interests, and the powers of children.

WRITE FOR A DESCRIPTIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

GINN & COMPANY Publishers

Boston New York Chicago London

Photo by Gibson Art Gallery, Chicago

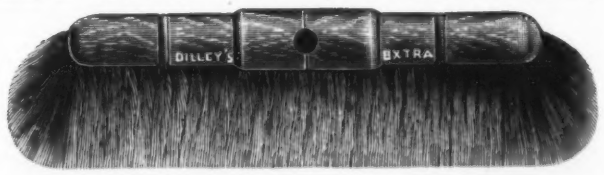


A CORNER IN THE GLOBE FACTORY
Of the Atlas School Supply Co., Chicago.



A. W. COWDIN
Pres. Atlas School Supply Co., as he looked on return from his recent trip in the South.

Dilley's EXTRA is a Stamp of "Superior Quality"



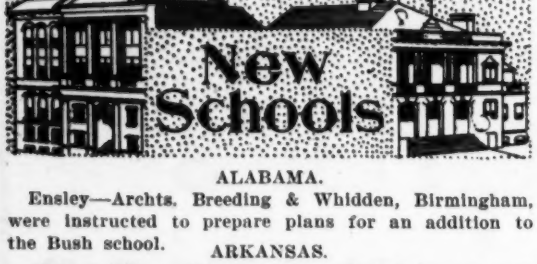
JANITORS' SUPPLIES

Manufactured and Sold by

WM. DILLEY, 194 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

are the kinds used in **Modern Office Buildings**, because they are made for "Practical Janitor Work." Write for prices when in need of **Brooms, Dusters, Mops, Mop Wringers, Scrub Cloths, Brushes** of all kinds and **Cleaning Utensils** of every description. **Big Building Trade a Specialty.**

ESTABLISHED 1875 RELIABLE GOODS



ALABAMA.

Ensley—Archts. Breeding & Whidden, Birmingham, were instructed to prepare plans for an addition to the Bush school.

ARKANSAS.

Walnut Ridge—Site has been selected for the new $15,000 school which is to be erected. Tuckerman—Archt. Tom Stewart, Newport, has plans for a school; cost, $8,000. Jonesboro—The school board is considering the erection of a $25,000 school. Fort Smith—Archt. A. Klingensmith is preparing plans for a school; cost, $12,000. Nashville—Archt. S. Stewart, Texarkana, has been employed to furnish plans for new school.

CALIFORNIA.

Sierra Madre—$14,000 school will be erected. Highland Park—Archts. Train & Williams preparing drawings for six-room addition to school. Sunnyside—School will be erected. Corona—Archt. F. P. Burnham has plans for a $25,000 high school. Los Angeles—Four new schools will be erected.

COLORADO.

Pueblo—Archt. Francis W. Cooper is preparing plans for a 4-room addition to the Riverside school. Lamar—Archt. George W. Roe, Pueblo, has prepared plans for new school. Colorado Springs—School Dist. No. 11 will erect a modern, 2-story, 4-room school according to plans by Archt. T. P. Barber; estimated cost, $12,000. Napesta—1-story school will be built according to plans by Archt. G. W. Roe, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT.

Norwalk—Archt. Wilson Potter is preparing plans for a high school. Thompsonville—Archt. L. C. Fay, Longmeadow, has prepared plans for a 4-room addition to the South school. Hamden—Archts. Allen & Williams have plans for a new school.

FLORIDA.

West Palm Beach—Archts. Bruce, Everett & Hays, Atlanta, Ga., have prepared plans for a high and graded school. Orlando—School is in course of construction. Pensacola—High school will be erected.

GEORGIA.

Savannah—Archt. G. L. Norrman, Atlanta, prepared plans for the new Barnard street school. Girard—$10,000 in bonds will be issued for a new school building. Wrightsville—$30,000 school will be erected.

IDAHO.

Westmond—Decided to erect school. Nampa—Archt. Gardner has completed plans for the new $22,000 school. Murray—School will be remodeled. Burke—2-story school will be erected.

ILLINOIS.

Des Plaines—2-story school will be erected according to plans by Archt. G. W. Ashby, Chicago. Tonica—Archt. P. O. Moratz, Bloomington, is making plans for an addition to the school; cost, $3,000. Mahomet—Archts. Spencer & Temple, Champaign, have prepared plans for a 6-room school; cost, $10,000. Watseka—School will be erected. Springfield—20-room, $80,000 school will be erected. Mt. Forest—Brick and stone school will be built. East Aurora—Propose to erect new high school. Sugar Grove—An industrial and normal school costing $10,000 has just been completed; plans were drawn by Archts. Worst & Shepardson, Aurora. Union—School will be erected to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. Hudson—$7,000 school will be built. Chicago—School for crippled children will be erected. Petersburg—School recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt according to plans of Archt. Moratz, Bloomington. Carbondale—Archt. E. C. English, Jr., Champaign, has made plans for a $7,000 parochial school. Sycamore—Archt. M. J. Sturm, Chicago, has prepared plans for a school addition. Bloomington — Plans of Archt. A. L. Pillsbury for the $60,000 Emerson school accepted. Springfield—20-room school will be erected. Grant Park—$14,000 school will be erected. Glenellyn—School will be erected on Hawthorne street. Hebron—Will erect high school. Littleton—Voted in favor of issuing bonds for the purpose of erecting a new school. Evansville—$100,000 school for engineers will be built for the Northwestern University. Riverton—Plans for 8-room school drawn by Archt. John I. Rinaker.

INDIANA.

Odon—Archt. J. W. Gaddis, Vincennes, has plans for a 2-story school; cost, $10,000. Greencastle—Contemplate building a 1-story frame school. Burrows—Archts. C. A. Krutsch & Co., Indianapolis, have prepared plans for a school in Rock Creek township. Morgantown—Archt. Frank B. Hughes, Franklin, is preparing plans for a 1-story school. Garrett—High school will be erected according to plans by Archt. Chas. R. Weatherhogg, Ft. Wayne. New Albany—Will erect $4,500 school. Petersburg—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a $35,000 school. Brazil—12-room high school will be erected at a cost of $40,000. 4-room brick school will be built on Alabama and Compton streets. A 2-room addition to the Jackson street school will be built. Rushville—Archt. Elmer E. Dunlap, Columbus, has been employed to draw plans for two new schools. Richmond—A 1-story brick school will be built. Westfield—High school will be erected. Bloomington—Archts. Nichols & Son are preparing plans for a 2-story, 8-room school. Franklin—School recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt. Moscow—4-room school will be erected. Evansville—School will be erected in German township. Culver—8-room school to cost $16,000 will be built.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Ardmore—Archt. J. B. White is preparing plans for two schools costing $16,000 each. Mill Creek—Will vote on proposition to issue $10,000 in bonds for erecting a school. South McAlester—$175,000 in bonds will be issued for school purposes. Okemah—Voted $25,000 of bonds for new schools. Duncan—$20,000 high school is in course of construction.

IOWA.

What Cheer—School will be built in First ward. Mason City—Archt. E. R. Bogardus has prepared plans for an addition to the Grant school. Scarville—Will erect school. Greenfield—2-story brick school will be erected. Neola—3-story parochial school will be built. Mt. Auburn—Archt. M. S. Sutton, Vinton, is preparing plans for rural school; dist. No. 5, Cedar township. Agency — School will be erected. Algona — Bryant school will be improved. Boone—Will erect school in sub-dist. No. 2.

KANSAS.

Fredonia—High school will be erected according to plans of Reed & Heckenlively, Springfield. Ness City—Frame school will be erected in dist. No. 80. Wichita—School will be erected at Waco and Twenty-first streets. Alma—A high and grade school will be built according to plans of Archt. Wm. F. Schrage, Kansas City, Mo. Seneca—School will be erected. St. John—Addition will be built to school. Frontenac—School will be built.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—The building committee of the board has recommended that additions be erected to Parkland and James Norton schools at a cost of $16,000; also, that the Manual Training High School be raised one story; cost, $12,000. Frankfort—Archt. Leo. L. Oberwarth has prepared plans for addition to school; cost, $12,000. Hopkinsville—The Forbes Mfg. Co. is preparing plans for a 3-story college building for Kentucky College; cost, $50,000. Owensboro—School will be erected by St. Joseph parish to cost $8,000.

LOUISIANA.

Donaldsonville—Archts. Mackenzie & Goldstein, New Orleans, have prepared plans for a new high school. New Iberia—Two schools will be erected to cost $15,000 each. Oakdale—School will be erected. Shreveport—School will be erected. New Orleans — Five school annexes will be built.

MAINE.

Bangor—Have accepted plans of Archt. F. A. Patterson for new school. Milo—High school will be erected according to plans of Archt. C. Parker Crowell, Bangor.

MARYLAND.

New Market—School will be erected. Myersville—Will erect school. Towson—School will be erected to replace one destroyed by fire.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middleboro—Voted to spend $33,000 in the erection of an 8-room school. Salem—Archt. Wm. G. Rantoul has prepared plans for remodeling Essex Institute. Lynn—Archts. Densmore & Claire, Boston, have prepared plans for remodeling the Cobbett school. Malden—$30,000 appropriated for land for addition to the high school and $200,000 for a high school building. New Bedford—Propose to erect a new high school building. Springfield—Archt. G. Wood Taylor is drawing plans for an addition to the Armory street school. Dracut—Archt. H. P. Graves drew the plans for new 2-room school. Salem—The new $25,000 high school will be located on Warren street. Fitchburg—School will be erected.

MICHIGAN.

Jennings—Archt. A. H. Liebold, Toledo, O., has prepared plans for a 2-story parochial school; cost, $20,000. Hancock—Archt. H. T. Liebert has prepared plans for an addition to the Central Primary school. Munising—School will be erected according to plans of Archts. Charlton & Kuenzli, Milwaukee, Wis., and Marquette, Mich. Cadillac — 2-story school will be erected. Calumet—Archts. Maas Bros. have completed plans for a 4-room, $8,000 school. Lansing—Plans of Archt. J. N. Churchill for a school to cost $9,000 have been accepted. Kalamazoo—Archt. E. W. Arnold, Battle Creek, is preparing plans for a school for the Western Michigan State Normal school. Cost, $60,000. Albion—$27,000 addition to the high school will be built. Fern—A 2-story school will be erected. Waldron—Will build a $7,000 school. Baraga—Archt. H. T. Liebert will draw plans for a 2-story school; cost $12,000. Bay City—Archts. Pratt & Koeppe have prepared plans for a four-room addition to the Whittier school. Detroit—Archts. Malcomson & Higginsbotham have plans for school to be erected at Elmwood ave. and Congress st. Hastings—School will be erected. Whittemore—2-story school will be erected.

MISSISSIPPI.

Houston—The plans of Archt. P. J. Krouse, Meridian, for the new $17,000 school accepted. Centre-

LEWIS & KITCHEN
Heating and Ventilating Engineers
CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY
MANUFACTURERS OF MODERN APPARATUS
DRY AND FLUSHING CLOSETS
SEPTIC TANKS GARBAGE CREMATORIES
433 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO
Ninth and Broadway KANSAS CITY

AMERICAN PORTABLE HOUSE CO.
Manufacturers of
Portable Houses of all descriptions
Permanent Homes, Summer Residences
Camps, Bunk-Houses, Churches, etc.



School House.

We make a specialty of Portable School Buildings. Now in use in nearly all sections of the United States. Our Patent Construction insures a building that is absolutely dry, warm, well ventilated and healthy. Correspondence solicited. Write for catalogue, plans and prices to
Office, Room 335 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

LOCKERS for Schools
Ventilated Sheet Steel
Churchill & Spalding,
468 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill.



Especially adapted to Schools and Colleges.
Johnson's Window Shade Adjuster.
For Lowering or Raising the Shade Roller to any part of window, placing Light and Ventilation under perfect control. The Shade Roller hangs in brackets that work on the window stops. Send for Booklet and free sample of the Johnson Window Stop and Shade Bracket. Leading Architects specify our stops.
R. R. JOHNSON, Mfr.
161-163 Randolph St., Chicago.

PRISM GLASS
FOR LIGHTING SCHOOL ROOMS
NEW YORK PRISM CO., 473 W. Broadway, N. Y.

ville—Will erect $12,500 school. Jackson—Archt. R. H. Hunt is preparing plans for additional dormitories. Pass Christian—2-story brick school will be built.

MINNESOTA.

Donnelly—Archt. F. D. Orff, Minneapolis, is preparing plans for a 4-room school. White Bear—An addition will be built to Washington school according to plans of Buechner & Orf, St. Paul. Wolverton—Archt. Albert Schippel, Mankato, has prepared plans for a 4-room school. Kelliher — Archt. E. Strassburger, Crookston, has prepared plans for a 2-story school. Chokio—Voted $7,000 bonds to enlarge school facilities. Biwabik—Archt. Bray, Duluth, engaged to prepare plans for a proposed new high school. Archt. F. L. Young, Duluth, will draw plans for the new $25,000 school. Monticello—$9,000 school will be built. Minneapolis—A new high school will be erected on Hennepin and Twenty-eighth street. McIntosh—Archt. Bert D. Keck has prepared plans for new school. Holdingford — Archt. Blizt has plans for a $2,200 school. Humboldt—$10,000 school will be erected according to plans of Archt. Kech, Crookston.

MISSOURI.

Webb City—Three additions will be built, 4 rooms to the Eugene Field school, 2 rooms to the Franklin school and 2 rooms to the Webster school, according to plans made by Archt. A. C. Michaelis, Joplin. Kirkwood—Archt. Wm. R. Tonkins has prepared plans for additions to school; $3,000. Maplewood—Archt. Leonard Haeger, St. Louis, has prepared plans for a 2-story school for dist. No. 10; cost, $14,000. Springfield—4-room schools will be erected in the Sixth and Seventh wards. Bonne Terre—Voted to borrow $20,000 for additional schools. Crocker—Archt. H. H. Hohenschild, Rolla, has prepared plans for a school building. Nevada—High school will be erected according to plans made by Archts. Garstang & Rea, Joplin. Kansas City—An addition of ten rooms will be built to the Mann school; cost, $23,195. Higginsville — $25,000 high school will be erected. Kansas City—The Greenwood school will be erected at Twenty-second st. and Cleveland ave.; cost, $45,000. West Belleville—$25,000 will be expended for the erection of the Henry Raab school.

MONTANA.

South Butte—8-room parochial school will be erected. Silver Bow—Will issue $100,000 in bonds for school building purposes.

NEBRASKA.

Creighton — Archts. Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co., Sioux City, Ia., are preparing plans for a 2-story school; cost, $20,000. Beaver City—An 8-room school will be erected according to plans of Archt. M. N. Bair, Falls City. McCook—Archts. Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co., Sioux City, Ia., are preparing plans for a 2-story school; cost, $40,000. Grand Island—The plans of Archt. F. A. Henninger, Omaha, have been selected for the proposed $50,000 high school. Omaha—Archt. Fred W. Clarke has plans for the 12-room Vinton school. Harrison—The erection of a brick school is contemplated. Bladen—$10,000 school is to be erected. Lincoln—An annex will be built to the Elliott school.

NEW JERSEY.

New Market—Archt. C. Powell Kerr, New York City, N. Y., has prepared plans for a 6-room school to cost $11,000. Trenton—$30,000 school will be erected according to plans of Archt. Harry A. Hill. West New York—School will be erected. Elizabeth—New primary school is being erected on Merritt avenue. Irvington—School will be erected on Florence ave. at a cost of $14,300. Pennington—An addition will be built to school. Williamstown — Competitive plans are being prepared for a large school.

NEW YORK.

Catskill—Archt. Geo. H. Warner has been engaged to prepare plans for a 10-room school. Ticonderoga—Archts. Carpenter & Blair have plans for a school; cost, $20,000. South Glens Falls—Archt. W. E. Lawrence, Glens Falls, has plans for a high school; cost, $18,000. Walworth—Archts. Fillingham & Son, Webster, have prepared plans for a $10,000 addition to high school. Buffalo—Francis G. Ward, commissioner of public works, is preparing plans for a 6-room addition to school No. 54. Kingston—Archt. Myron S. Teller has plans for an addition to No. 5 school. Canton—$80,000 has been appropriated for the erection of an agricultural school. Kenwood—High school will be remodeled. Oswego—$25,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature for the building of a state normal school. Seneca Castle—Voted to expend $4,000 for a school and $1,000 for a site. Essex—Archt. R. Newton Brezee has prepared plans for a 2-story school. New York City—Archt. John E. Kerby has plans for a parochial school for St. Thomas Aquinas congregation; cost, $75,000. Brooklyn—Archt. C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park ave., borough of Manhattan, has plans for a public school; cost, $250,000. Albany—Ground for the new St. Joseph's school broken. Archt. M. L. Emery, New York City, is preparing plans. Bath—Voted favorably on a proposition to raise and expend $12,000 on school buildings.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mooresville—$10,000 in bonds will be issued for new schools. Raleigh—$8,000 graded school is in course of construction.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Deehr—School will be erected. Berthold — Archts. Thori, Alban & Fisher have plans for a school. Fessenden—Will build an addition to school to cost $7,000. Lidgerwood—A 4-room addition to the Longfellow school will be built. White Earth—Will erect $50,000 shcool.

OHIO.

East Liverpool—Archts. C. C. & A. L. Thayer, New Castle, Pa., have prepared plans for a 2-story school; cost, $12,000. Linden Heights—Archts. D. Riebel & Sons, Columbus, have made plans for a 1-story school; cost, $3,000. Cincinnati—Archt. A. Kumz has plans for a 3-story school for St. Francis congregation. Dublin—A 2-room school will be erected in Washington twp. according to plans of Archts. Henry A. Maetzel & Co., Columbus. Youngstown—Archts. Owsley & Boucherie have prepared plans for a school. Mingo Junction—Archt. J. R. Webster, Steubenville, has prepared plans for a school; cost, $60,000. London—2-story school will be erected. Dayton—4-room school will be erected. Ashtabula—High school will be remodeled according to plans of Archt. L. W. Thomas, Cleveland. Marion—Archts. Richards, McCarty & Bulford commissioned to prepare plans for an 8-room school; also for a 4-room addition to high school; estimated cost of both buildings, $38,000. Bethel—A new high school to cost $15,000 will be built. Jackson—Archt. F. E. Bingham preparing plans for an addition to school; $5,000.

OKLAHOMA.

Mountain View—$5,000 school will be erected. Enid—Brick school will be erected in the Fifth ward costing $20,000.

OREGON.

Centralpoint — Archt. Chas. H. Burggraf, Albany, made the plans for an 8-room school. Portland—School will be erected at Midway according to plans by Archt. Thos. J. Jones. Astoria—$10,000 will be expended for the improvement of the high school.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reading—Archt. Wm. A. Fink is preparing plans for a 3-story school. Philadelphia—Archt. J. H. Cook, City Hall, has plans for a 3-story school. Milvale—Archt. J. T. Comes, Pittsburg, has plans for a 2-story school for St. Ann's congregation. Wilkes-Barre—Archts. McCormick & French have plans for additions to Conyngham ave. and Meade street schools. McConnellsburg—$7,000 will be spent for a new school. New Philadelphia—School will be erected. Forest Park—Ground broken for new school at New Liberty road and Maine avenue. Upper Dublin—Archts. Scherhorn & Phillips have plans for a school. Tilden—School will be erected in Miller's district. Ambler—Archt. Watson K. Phillips has prepared plans for a $20,000 school. Westmount—4-room addition will be built to school. Youngwood—School is being erected. Logan—Six schools will be erected during the summer. Greensburg—An addition will be built to school in Hempfield township. Perryopolis—8-room school will be built. Philadelphia—Archts. Cope & Stewardson drew plans for alteration to Phillips Brooks school. Germantown—Archt. J. F. Stuckert has plans for the Charles Henry public school at Green and Carpenter streets. Lebanon—The plans of Archt. Harvey T. Hauer for addition of four rooms to the Lincoln school approved; cost $10,000. Chestnut Hill—Archt. Frank E. Wallace has plans for alterations and additions to Springside school.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—$900 has been appropriated for the purchase of land for the Roosevelt street school.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Armour—Archts. Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co. are preparing plans for school to cost $30,000.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville—$10,000 school will be erected. Knoxville—Archts. Baumann Bros. drew plans for a $10,000 school. Ridgedale—The plans of Archts. Huntington & DeSabla for an 8-room school accepted.

TEXAS.

Roscoe—Archt. T. J. Galbraith, Hillsboro, is preparing plans for a high school; cost, $7,000. Tioga—Will erect school. Dennison—Archts. Smith & Parr, South McAlester, Ind. T., have prepared plans for addition to Peabody school; $4,000. Caddo Mills—Archts. Walter E. Taylor & Son, Greenville, have made plans for an 8-room school. Royse City—Plans for a 10-room school prepared by Walter E. Taylor & Son, Greenville. De Kalb—2-story, $6,000 school is being erected. El Paso—School will be erected. Bonham—Will erect school. Houston—Archt. N. J. Clayton drew plans for a 3-story school. Mineral Wells—School will be erected.

Architects Directory

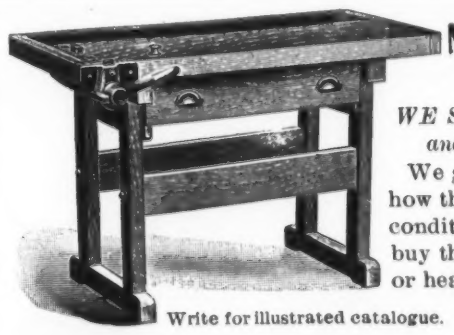
KNAPP & WEST
Schoolhouse Architects...
353 Colman Building, Seattle
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

F. OSWALD
Member of State Board of Examining Architects.
School House Architecture
A SPECIALTY
Alhambra, Ill. Edwardsville, Ill.

BRUCE'S
SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE
THIRD EDITION
GET A COPY

WAGONER'S
Odorless Powder Disinfectant
Kills any odor or germ in 20 seconds' time. The only practical disinfectant for school use. A school room can be thoroughly disinfected in two minutes' time. Throws off no offensive odor or poisonous gases. Cheap and guaranteed to be effective. Write for prices.
WAGONER'S DISINFECTANT CO.,
Knightstown, Ind

BRUCE'S MANUAL
for School Boards is acknowledged to be the best book of its kind. Get a copy with a subscription to the School Board Journal.



MANUAL TRAINING EQUIPMENTS
WE SEND sample Lathes, Benches and Vises ON APPROVAL.
We give you an opportunity to see how they look and work under your conditions. You cannot afford to buy these important items by guess or hearsay.
Write for illustrated catalogue.



E. H. SHELDON & CO., 279 Madison St., Chicago.

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

A Milwaukee Commercial College that Advances with the Times.

The commercial growth and development of the country has prompted special attention to the field of business training in that educators of note have given more thought and study to the subject in recent years than ever before.

The courses of study have received more careful attention, higher qualification for the teaching profession has been asked for, better text books, more advanced methods and more serviceable equipment are employed—in short, a complete change has overcome the strictly modern commercial school.

The spirit which has been awakened in the nation in its rapid development has been expressed and typified in some of the great business colleges of the leading cities. Its directive heads have caught this spirit and have afforded their students an educational equipment such as the business college of a former day never dreamt of. While these high class institutions are few in number they are a fixed fact and their advent has come none too soon. The demand for young men and women properly equipped with a commercial training exceeds the supply.

Notable among the institutions that have and are meeting the demands of the day is the McDonald Business Institute of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. No other institution of learning has carried out so elaborately the plans and purposes of modern commercial training, and it may be interesting to note some of the things that a model school of this kind can accomplish.

Aside from a thoroughly equipped institution in point of class rooms, a series of departments, including bookkeeping, penmanship, stenography, commercial law, insurance, etc., there has been a strengthening also in the more vital phases of commercial education.

The McDonald Business Institute, for instance, not only employs the more modern text books, but its teachers are graduates from recognized institutions of learning. Its class methods are designed to impart practical knowledge with the least circumlocution. The plan of instruction and the method of teaching are based upon recognized principles in pedagogy. The instructors are not only capable of developing in the student such perceptive faculties as will master the studies, but also develop the power of initiative and self assertiveness. In brief, the student is trained to become strong, self-reliant and capable in commercial methods and in modern business routine.

While the institution employs the champion penman of the world and while it carries an equipment of one hundred typewriting machines, it does not dwell upon advantages of this kind, great though they may be, as being leading in their character and mission. They go deeper into the things that will bring results.

Its central and controlling purpose is to strengthen the young men and women for a commercial career and to so train them that they may hold responsible positions in the world of finance and trade. The student will not only have a wide range of knowledge in commercial activities, but will also know how to do things and do them well.

To accentuate the spirit which runs the institution it will give its students a course of lectures delivered by men who have attained eminent success in their chosen calling. This is intended to widen not only the scope of the students but to give them conception of the elements of success as personified in real men, who come fresh from the field of battle.

Thus, the McDonald Business Institute is not only meeting the best thought of the day on the subject of commercial training but it is in turn met by popular appreciation. Leading business and industrial enterprises are drawing their help from this institution, which is not now entirely able to supply the demand.

This fact requires no further argument as far as young people are concerned who desire to equip themselves for a commercial career. Their first concern should and must be to secure a thorough business education within a reasonable length of time and at the end of that time secure suitable and profitable employment. The institution described is its best advertiser in that it fully deserves the recognition a thoughtful public bestows upon it.

Only One Best
McDONALD BUSINESS INSTITUTE
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TRUTH.

For twenty-three years the McDonald Business Institute has been advertised throughout the Northwest. We have been rewarded for our advertising, by having a large and thoroughly enterprising institution, in which we are preparing hundreds of young people for the business office. We teach Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Mathematics, Commercial Law and Penmanship.

BEGIN AT ANY TIME.
Catalogue Free.
Address McDonald Business Institute,
Matthews Building, 307 Grand Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Plaster Casts

FOR DRAWING AND MODELING:

Reproductions from Antique, Mediaeval and Modern Sculpture Etc. for SCHOOL ROOM DECORATION.

These Art Productions have never failed to receive the highest award when placed in competition with other makes.

C. Hennecke Co.
Formators.
Milwaukee, - Wis.



Send for Catalogue.

WAX CRAYONS FOR SCHOOL USE.

In 1901 the first plant devoted to the manufacture of wax crayons for school use was established in Chicago. For three years it was an uphill fight. In 1904 Tresidder & Co. bought this business and during the past two years there has been a rapid and steady growth until now it is largely a matter of which order shall be filled first.

It took some time to convince school authorities that a really good wax crayon could be manufactured and put on the market at a reasonable price and still retain the valuable features of being waterproof and indelible. These crayons are particularly adapted for use in the art and kindergarten departments of schools where permanent drawings are desirable and almost a necessity.

Last month an order was received from a large school supply house for 450 gross of these crayons. Recent orders from school boards have developed a new use for wax crayons—that of marking packages and boxes which boards of education wish to send from their shipping rooms to the various schools under their charge.

Tresidder & Co. are now equipped to promptly fill orders for either style of crayon for immediate or future delivery. An illustrated catalogue will be sent upon request.

WAX CRAYONS

FOR SCHOOL USE

Map Drawing, Colored Pictures, Pastel Work, Etc.

Perfectly Harmless, Clean and Sanitary.

Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on request.

TRESIDDER & COMPANY

London, Eng. CHICAGO, ILL. Cincinnati, Ohio

THE PEABODY SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY.

This company's plant is located at North Manchester, Ind. It was organized in 1902 with Mr. J. B. Peabody, who is prominently identified with hardwood industries in the state of Indiana, as its president.

The secretary and treasurer of the company is Mr. Thos. A. Peabody. The western sales manager is Mr. P. I. Murphy of Topeka, Kan. The company not only manufactures a full line of school desks, but also several styles of folding chairs, auditorium seats, teachers' desks, etc., etc.

Successful Agency Manager.

The Rocky Mountain Teachers' Agency of Denver, owes the enviable reputation it has won in the few years of its existence to the genial and sterling qualities of Mr. F. H. Clark, its manager. Mr. Clark was, years ago, city superintendent in Kansas and later filled like positions in different cities in Colorado. For several years he acted as representative for an eastern publishing house and in this capacity visited every school of consequence in the state of Colorado. His affable manner readily won for him the friendship of the school people so that to-day he can truthfully say that he is one of the best known and most widely acquainted men in the state.

Into his work as a teachers' bureau manager, Mr. Clark has carried with him the confidence of the school boards and the teachers. He is therefore able to recommend the best teachers for the best positions.

Lawrence, Mass. Children under five and one-half years of age are not to be admitted to the schools, according to a new rule of the school board.

PROGRAM CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.

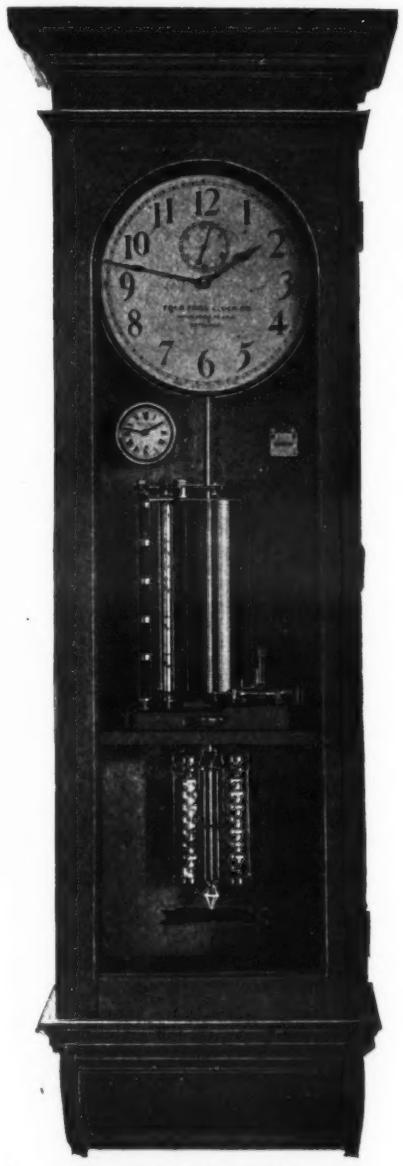
The equipment of a modern college or school building includes a program clock system. In fact, no school building can be deemed strictly modern without this equipment, which is not only designed to strengthen discipline but facilitates the practical labors of the school.

Recognizing, therefore, the program clock system as a necessary and popular feature in a properly equipped school building, it may be of interest to say something about the leading company engaged in this line of business.

The Fred Frick Clock Company must be regarded as the leader in its line. It has equipped more schools and colleges than any other similar concern. Its plant is located at Waynesboro, Pa.

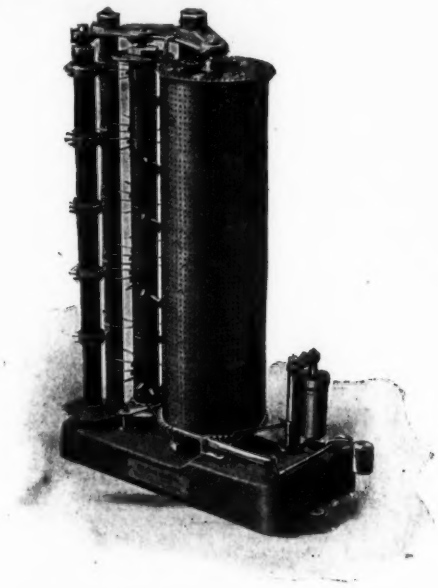
The company was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1901, although the business had been conducted upon a smaller scale and under other auspices for some years.

Its board of directors consists of Messrs. Jacob S. Lesher, F. Forthman, D. Fred Englar, Daniel H. Lesher and T. B. Smith, succeeding Fred Frick, the founder of the business.



PROGRAM CLOCK
Frick Program Clock System.

The company's products consist of time and program systems of every description and for every purpose. Industrial plants as well as educational institutions have found it advantageous to install a time system. Not only has the company now installed its system in every state in the Union, but also in England and other foreign countries.



FRICK PROGRAM REGULATING DEVICE

In the construction of program apparatus for schools and colleges it should be noted that no springs or gears are used. The regulator is the most highly improved article in its line and contains all the refinements of a first-class timepiece.

The Fred Frick Clock Company has been organized for the purpose of making the manufacture of Time and Program systems an exclusive business. It has marshalled its forces so methodically that skill, experience and approved facilities are utilized to achieve the highest results.

Close attention to business has enabled the company to give unquestioned satisfaction wherever its system has been installed. In consequence, its business has grown larger during the past year than ever before in its history and the factory has been running at its full capacity in order to fill orders.

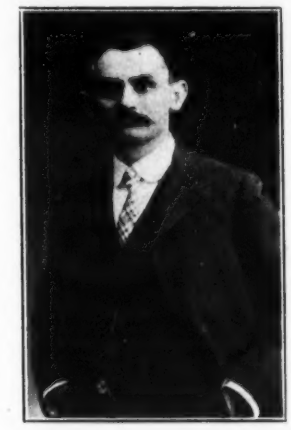
MANUFACTURE OF SLATE BLACKBOARDS.

Until fifteen years ago slate was seldom used for blackboard purposes while composition boards were to be found on the walls of nearly every schoolhouse. During the last decade, however, the writing and wearing qualities of natural slate, its cheapness in the long run, and its pleasing effect on the eyes have become more generally recognized. A short description of its manufacture will prove interesting and instructive.

Of the large deposits of slate in Pennsylvania, the one discovered in Northampton County has been found to be particularly adapted for blackboard purposes. Some of the deposits are equal if not superior to the slate beds found in Maine, which is the only other section in the United States where blackboard slate may be obtained.

The Pennsylvania Structural Slate Company, whose office is in eastern Pennsylvania, controls the output of several of the largest quarries and mills in the vicinity of Bangor. This town is in the center of the slate belt and the quarries in its immediate neighborhood produce a very select quality of slate rock. The company is incorporated with Mr. Wm. J. Turner as president and Robert S. Brown vice-president, both very well known in the slate trade. Mr. M. W. Catchings, whose likeness may be found on this page, is secretary and treasurer of the company, and much of the success which has been attained may be attributed to his enterprise and pluck.

The slate obtained from the quarries controlled by this company passes through mills equipped with modern machinery and supplied with skilled workmen. The blocks of slate rock are hoisted by means of derricks from the pits of the quarries—some of which are 350 feet deep—and split to the required thickness. The split slabs are then sand-rubbed on a steel rubbing-bed and shaved by hand to make the surface absolutely true. While slate is naturally almost black it is usually stained with chemicals to give it a lasting jet black finish. When finished, the slate is three-eighths inch thick and is sawed into pieces 36, 42, or 48 inches in width. The slabs are then joined end to end on the rubbing-bed so as to insure a uniform thickness. Each slab is marked on the back so that when it reaches the classroom it may be properly assembled to form a continuous board with invisible joints.



M. W. CATCHINGS,
Treas. Penna. Structural Slate Co., Easton, Pa.

We are informed that the Pennsylvania Structural Slate Company has an extensive trade in interior finish such as steps, laundry tubs, sinks, etc. Their product is shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. Correspondence from school boards and school authorities is solicited and should be directed to Easton, Pa., where the home office is located. Samples and prices will be cheerfully submitted.

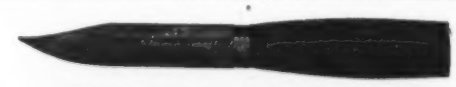
THE LEADERS IN DENVER.

The Centennial School Supply Co., of Denver, Colo., is the oldest established company of this nature in this part of the country, being established in 1899 as the McConnell School Supply Company, by James McConnell, who is at the present time an extensive manufacturer of maps, charts, etc., in Philadelphia.

The present officers of the company are Mr. F. H. Clark, president, a man who has been connected with school work in this state for eleven years and for several years superintendent of schools at Aspen, Central City and other places; Mr. C. C. McNeil, vice-president, who was for several years secretary and treasurer of this firm, and who is at the present time secretary of the C. F. Weber Co., of Oakland, Cal. Mr. W. S. Fletcher, secretary, has been connected with this firm practically since its formation and has been everything from office boy up to his present position. This firm was incorporated in 1895. It publishes Hatch's Civil Government of Colorado, an average of two editions of this popular work a year. It also manufactures and publishes school registers, tablets, school papers, blanks, etc. This firm handles school furniture and supplies of every description.

FREE SAMPLE

The most wonderful duplicating process ever invented.
A postal card brings free sample.
THE A. H. BECK DUPLICATOR CO.
72 and 74 Beaver St. NEW YORK



Razor tempered blade with leather case. Finest of temper, blade riveted to rosewood handle. For hunting, fishing, home or school. By mail 40c.

CHANDLER & BARBER,
Dept. A. 124 Summer St., Boston.



VIEW IN QUARRY. PENNA. STRUCTURAL SLATE CO. (See article on page 29.)



INTERIOR VIEW. SLATE MILL, PENNA. STRUCTURAL SLATE CO.

ECONOMY IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

School supplies should be purchased from reliable concerns that make a specialty of that class of goods. It is not likely that a dry goods house can afford to keep in stock any assortment of globes, maps, charts, blackboards, erasers, etc. If they receive an order for goods of this kind they must get them from a manufacturer and jobber who deals in school supplies. An order so given is necessarily delayed, owing to the fact that the dry goods man must first ascertain where the goods can be obtained. Not being accustomed to handling them constantly, he must charge a higher price.

Just as a man will go to a drug store to get a prescription filled, so school officials should order school supplies from the men or firms that make and sell them. School supply houses are usually located at points where manufacturing and shipping facilities are at command.

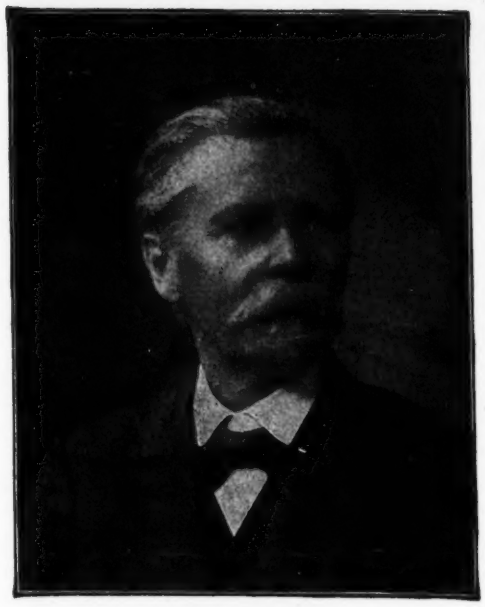
The men who direct these enterprises have an intimate knowledge of the needs of the schools and are equipped to meet them promptly and with modern and reliable goods.

Their names and addresses may be found in any first-class educational journal.

JUSTICE TO THE GRADE BOYS.

(*Concluded from page 13*)

turning lathe, one which could be installed in basement rooms, common to school buildings, and under conditions and surroundings not common to factory purposes, at one-half the cost common to desirable lathes for this purpose at that time. The result has been the development of a machine along entirely new lines, that is receiving unusual attention and patronage from school authorities on account of its peculiar adaptability to school purposes and low cost. These and other of his manual training specialties, with the indorsement of the largest and oldest buyers of manual training equipments in the principal manual training



A. O. MILLER.
Slate Blackboard Manufacturer.
Slatington, Pa.

centers of the country, have made his business international. The low cost, broad guarantee, and efficiency of these utilities have been a large factor in changing the character of equipment provided for grade work. It has also made it possible for communities of small means to provide broad courses of a class of work most desirable and inspiring to manual training pupils.

Terms of Subscription.

PRICE—Per year, in advance, $1.00; three months, on trial, 25 cents; single copies, 20 cents. Foreign subscriptions, $1.35 per year.

DATE OF PUBLICATION—The Journal is issued on the fifth day of each month. Subscribers who fail to receive their paper before the 15th day of the month should notify the publisher that another copy may be sent.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS—Instructions concerning change of address, or discontinuance of subscription should be sent to reach us before the first of the month when they are to go into effect. The exact address to which the paper is directed at the time of writing must always be given.

DISCONTINUANCES—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer to have the Journal continued at the expiration of their subscription, so that their files may not be broken. Like other professional and trade publications, the Journal is continued until notice to stop is received and arrearages are paid.

Address letters and make orders payable to:
WM. GEO. BRUCE, Publisher,
Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The Most Charming Inland Water Trip on the American Continent.

The Palace Iron Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave New York, Desbrosses St., 8:46 A.M.
New York, West 42d St., N. R., 9:00 A.M.
New York, West 129th St., N. R., 9:20 A.M.
Albany, Hamilton St., 8:30 A.M.

THE ATTRACTIVE ROUTE FOR SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL TO AND FROM

**The Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River,
The Catskill Mountains,
Saratoga and the Adirondacks,
Hotel Champlain and the North,
Niagara Falls and the West.**

TICKETS VIA DAY LINE ARE ON SALE AT ALL OFFICES.

A trip on one of these famous steamers on the noblest stream in the country offers rare attractions. They are fitted up in the most elegant style, exclusively for passengers. Their great speed, fine orchestras, spacious saloons, private parlors, and luxurious accommodations in every respect render them unexcelled. Handsomely appointed dining rooms, with superior service, are on the main deck, affording an uninterrupted view of the magnificent scenery for which the Hudson is renowned.

During the Summer season direct connection will be made at West 42d St. Pier, New York City, with the Central Railroad of New Jersey (Sandy Hook Boats), thus affording a delightful and easy route to the seashore resorts on the New Jersey coast.

Send 6 cents for copy of "Summer Excursion Book."

F. B. HIBBARD, *Gen'l Passenger Agent.* **E. E. OLCOTT,** *Gen'l Manager.*

Desbrosses Street Pier, New York.